

Garner lashes out at length

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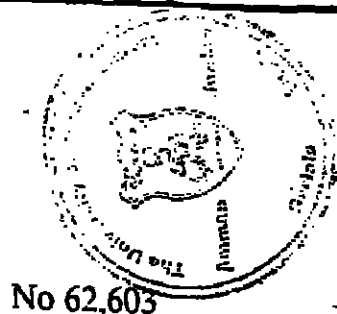
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THE



FRIDAY OCTOBER 31 1986

TIMES

(25p)

Dossier alleges 'inaccuracy, innuendo and imbalance'

Tebbit lashes BBC 'bias' in Libya report

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

In the most severe indictment of BBC standards delivered by a senior politician, Mr Norman Tebbit yesterday accused the corporation of inaccuracy, innuendo, imbalance and uncritical carriage of Libyan propaganda in its coverage of the US air strike against Tripoli in April.

The Conservative chairman took relations between the BBC and the Government to a crisis point by issuing a 20-page dossier on coverage of the raid, of which the overall impact had been damaging to the US and British governments and helpful to the Libyans, he said.

His move caused a sharp reaction at Westminster, with Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, accusing him of attempting to undermine the independence of the corporation.

But it delighted Conservative MPs and ministers who, in the wake of the widespread criticism of the way the corporation handled the *Panorama* libel case successfully brought by two Tory MPs, are looking to the

chairman-designate, Mr Marmaduke Hussey, to take a firm grip on the board of management.

It will intensify calls for the removal of Mr Alasdair Milne, director-general.

The Central Office dossier concentrated on two bulletins on April 15 and 17.

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Angry Milne vows to reply

By Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent

The BBC last night reacted angrily to the attack by Mr Norman Tebbit over alleged bias in reports on the American bombing of Libya, and said the corporation would answer the accusations.

Mr Alasdair Milne, the Director General, said: "The BBC can, and will, answer the accusations in this complaint from the chairman of the Conservative Party. There is, however, the genuine worry that the complaint itself, and the manner of its delivery, could suggest that the Conservative Party is attempting to intimidate the BBC."

"We are determined to ensure that this idea gains no credibility, not least because we are in the run-up to a general election and it comes at a time when the future of broadcasting is being considered by a Cabinet committee. Equally, I do not believe that it is in the public interest for the BBC to be in a protracted confrontation with any major political party and I hope we can resolve this difficulty as soon as possible."

BBC journalists yesterday unequivocally rejected Mr Tebbit's contention. Instead, they claimed, the BBC's coverage was simply more complete and timely than that provided by rival Independent Television News, which Mr Tebbit said had been more accurate and balanced than the BBC's.

Miss Kate Adie, principal reporter in Libya for the BBC during the American raid, was said by colleagues to believe that her reporting had been singled out for criticism by Mr Tebbit because he is himself a former victim of terrorism.



In fighting form: Mr Tebbit yesterday, denouncing the reporting of the BBC (Photograph: Mark Pepper)

Saudis call for urgent Opec price meeting

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The new acting Oil Minister for Saudi Arabia, Mr Hisham Nazer, last night called for an urgent meeting of the price-fixing committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The minister, whose sudden replacement of the long-serving Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani sent oil markets into confusion yesterday, said the committee should start work immediately.

According to the Saudi Press Agency, Mr Nazer said he had sent an urgent letter to Opec's secretary-general proposing a meeting before "next month". The next Islamic month starts on Sunday.

As analysts considered the implications of the surprise change, oil prices moved erratically. The price of Brent, the most widely traded North Sea crude, fell at first on fears that Sheikh Yamani's dismissal could prompt a split in Opec.

But prices later rallied, with Brent, for delivery in December, closing 30 cents higher at \$13.50.

The pound weakened in early trading but strengthened again during the day on the back of a stronger dollar. It closed higher against most world currencies but fell 1.4 cents against the dollar to \$1.397.

In Paris, a senior Saudi Cabinet minister said the kingdom's policies would not change. The Interior Minister, Prince Nayef bin Abdulaziz, said: "There is no change in Saudi Arabia's policy. Our policies do not change when the personalities are changed."

The Oil Minister's replacement was "one of those things which happen in every country in the world. There is nothing surprising in that," he insisted, adding that there was "no particular reason" for his departure.

Prince Nayef was speaking after hour-long talks with President Mitterrand, which

concentrated on the Gulf War and bilateral relations which he described as "very strong and firm".

Sheikh Yamani had been the Oil Minister since 1962 and was widely credited as the architect of Opec's strategy. A royal decree gave no reason for his dismissal, nor any indication of his permanent successor.

In Jakarta, the Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Subroto, a former Opec president, said the replacement of Sheikh Yamani would bring little change within Opec.

He said world oil prices would rise to between \$15 and \$17 a barrel next year, and to \$18 in 1988, in line with the targets set by Opec last week when it agreed to extend its ceiling on production.

Opec members reconvene in early December to renew their wrangling on oil quotas and prices. The Saudis have made it clear they are unwilling to see another temporary agreement on curbs and are likely to insist that output quotas are renegotiated.

Rate hope chases up share prices

Investors were chasing share prices sharply higher around the world yesterday amid growing hopes that interest rates are set to fall.

Tokyo started the ball rolling overnight with the Nikkei Dow Jones industrial average leaping a record 505.57 to 17,010.5 with dealers convinced that the central bank of Japan is preparing to cut its discount rate by 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent today.

This would take further pressure for an increase of British and American interest rates.

Dealers in London welcomed the news from Tokyo and marked prices sharply higher, despite continuing problems with the Stock Exchange's new computerized dealing system. There was selective support for leading shares, now referred to in City jargon as alpha stocks, thanks to a record set of third quarter

profits from ICI. The FT index of top 30 shares finished 11.9 up at 1,279.1.

Even oil shares quickly recovered from the news of the dismissal of Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister. The Americans were big buyers of BP with a total of 19 million shares, worth £125 million, being traded.

Share prices on Wall Street enjoyed a new lease of life helped by the prospect of cheaper money and further evidence that the American deficit is being brought slowly under control.

The latest trade figures, showing a deficit of \$12.56 billion (£8.97 billion) for September, is the second consecutive monthly fall, taking the deficit to its lowest level since April.

The Dow Jones industrial average opened 27 points up at 1,878.8.

More air misses involve controllers

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Civil and military air traffic controllers were involved in 37 air miss incidents last year, a confidential report by the Civil Aviation Authority says.

The number of air misses was the lowest recorded but those involving controllers rose sharply.

The report, by the CAA's joint air miss working group, says 143 air misses were reported in 1985, of which 37 were judged to have been caused or made worse by air traffic control. That is 25.8 per cent of the total compared with about 13 per cent the two previous years.

The air miss working group is made up of representatives of civil and military aviation, and reviews and reports on air miss incidents in and around Britain. The report examines controllers' errors between September and December, 1985.

The report says that the "disturbing" increase in controller-involved air misses in the previous six-month period had continued with 12 air misses recorded, five of which involved air traffic control. That compared with seven air misses in the same period last year of which three involved controllers.

Last night the CAA said that only a small minority of those air misses which were reported involved an element of risk. They also pointed out that many related to military traffic and did not involve civil aircraft in any way.

Nigeria crisis blow to BCal

By Our Air Correspondent

A currency crisis in Nigeria is threatening to send British Caledonian spiralling towards a loss.

The independent airline's financial year ends today. And worried executives fear that when the accounts have been completed they will show that the Nigerian problem alone will have led to a slump in revenue of between £10 and £15 million. If this is carried forward into the final accounts it could mean that BCal will have lost money for only the second time since the oil crisis of 1973.

Much of the damage has been done in the last month, off-setting encouraging signs that business was picking up again on the North Atlantic.

The main problem is in Nigeria where no tickets are now being sold in the local currency and jets are flying to London often more than half empty. BCal, like six other European airlines flying to Lagos or Kano, has banned the sale of tickets in Nigerian Naira because the currency has slumped massively against the pound and the dollar but the Nigerian Government is refusing to allow them to increase their fares sufficiently to cover the fall.

British Caledonian is now waiting to see what value the Nigerian Government will put on millions of pounds in currency it has already earned in Naira and is now anxiously waiting to get out of the country and into its British bank account. Whether the airline actually makes a loss, and how much it will be, will depend largely on this figure and details will not be known for some weeks.

In the meantime the International Air Transport Association (IATA) is pressing for concerted action to sort out the crisis which is affecting every airline which flies to Nigeria. One SAS, has already cancelled all flights to the

Continued on page 26, col 7

28-day remands proposed

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The right of prisoners on remand to be brought before the courts every eight days may be replaced by a 28-day rule under proposals now being considered by the Government.

The Home Office is expected shortly to invite comment on proposals for a change in the rule in line with recommendations from two Government-appointed teams of officials.

It is hoping in the light of comments received to attach a clause to the forthcoming Criminal Justice Bill as it goes through Parliament next session.

The proposal is aimed at better use of manpower in the prison service through tackling the burdensome task of escorting prisoners to courts.

Earlier this year a committee of officials was set up by the Home Office to look at escort duty and among its package of proposals was that weekly remand hearings be replaced by 28-day ones. The team estimated that this would save 38,000 prison officer hours.

Another team of officials appointed to look at the legal aid scheme also called in their report in June for 28-day remands which they estimated could save £7 million a year.

The proposal is strongly opposed by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders. Mr Paul Cavadinio, research officer, said yesterday that if implemented, it would "make serious inroads into the right of remand prisoners to have their case for bail frequently reviewed by the courts."

Anger at offer to teachers

By Nicholas Wood and Mark Dowd

The Government is to scrap the Burnham machinery for determining teachers' pay. Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday.

It will be replaced with an interim committee to advise the Secretary of State on broad matters of future salary levels and conditions of service, Mr Baker said, in announcing an offer of 16.4 per cent over 21 months if teachers accept legally binding contracts specifying their duties.

Mr John Pearson, leader of the Labour-led local authority employers, described Mr Baker's proposals as "a recipe for chaos and anarchy in schools".

He accused Mr Baker of reneging on a pledge of non-interference before the Nottingham talks between local authorities and unions. Mainstream teachers would compare the Government's basic pay ceiling of £12,700 with the £14,500 promised by the Coventry deal and find it wanting.

Mr Pearson said the Secretary of State's intervention represented "a massive kick in the teeth for the education service and for his colleagues in local government".

He said local authorities and teachers would still go to Nottingham next week, intent on completing the work begun at Coventry.

Mr Fred Smithies, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers said that although the 16 per cent offer was an improvement on the original Coventry deal, it was still unacceptable.

"Once worked through, allowing for the cash quid pro quo in return for defined contracts, teachers will be, in two years time, exactly where they are now," he said.

Mr Peter Sainsbury, general secretary of the Secondary Heads Association, said he thought Government intervention was necessary in view of the small chances of success at the Nottingham meeting between unions and employers next week.

Broadmoor inmates have Aids test

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Male inmates at Broadmoor top security hospital were being screened yesterday for Aids, after one of them was found to have been infected with the disease.

The diagnosis was made a week ago at the King Edward VII Hospital, at Windsor, after routine tests for another complaint.

The virus was detected during extensive blood tests. The patient was immediately confined to an isolation unit, under the supervision of Broadmoor nurses. The Bermuda-born man had been at Broadmoor for some time, and so tests are being carried out on all his fellow patients, particularly anyone who was close to him.

Staff at the Berkshire hospital admitted privately that there was a problem with homosexual relationships among the 500 male patients.

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Born again bunnies and angel bears

From Paul Valley, Houston

Jonah, the advertising teller you fit inside the whale. Childish logic would not have it otherwise.

This particular Jonah is seven inches high. The whale, which looks like a misshapen plastic bottle, is about twice that length. They are one of a number of new religious toys which in the past year have become a multi-million dollar business in the southern Bible Belt of the United States.

A mannequin named Action Jesus, a "posable character" and "king of kings", is one of the star attractions for boys. Others include Action Moses and his arch enemy Pharaoh, Strongman Samson and Delilah.

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Spanish police shoot dead AA executive

Madrid - Mr Joe Rajiah, an Automobile Association executive from Basingstoke, was shot dead by Spanish drug squad police near Seville late on Wednesday night, police said yesterday.

Police claim that the detectives, looking for a suspicious vehicle with Cordoba licence plates, followed Mr Rajiah, aged 46, as he drove with his daughter, aged 12, in rented car from Seville airport towards Cordoba.

When the police stopped Mr Rajiah the car was locked and as they banged on the doors for him to open them one of the policemen's weapons went off "accidentally" killing the driver.

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Daily Telegraph

Imagine a private paradise in Southern Spain ordered by fells and lemon groves and the blue waters of the Mediterranean. And all yours. Spend the day in your own private beach club with the best wind surfing in Europe. Or go scuba diving from your own Mediterranean cove.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Police hold three under terror Act

Strathclyde police yesterday held three men under the Prevention of Terrorism Act in the latest in a series of detentions which began last weekend and are linked to Northern Ireland (Stewart Tindler writes).

Since the first arrests on Sunday, police have held 27 men, 10 of them from Northern Ireland. Six have been freed and one has appeared in court charged with defying an exclusion order. He was fined £200 by a Glasgow court on Wednesday and sent back to Northern Ireland.

Yesterday police, given extensions under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, said they had arrested a man aged 25 and a man aged 19. Later they announced they had also held a 37-year-old man.

Rover workers agree £21 pay increase

More than 26,000 hourly-paid workers at Austin Rover voted yesterday by 14,265 to 6,849 to accept a two-year pay deal which will increase earnings by £21 a week (Tim Jones writes).

As part of the deal, the unions have agreed to consider a single graded wage structure, which would defuse

conflicts over differentials between blue and white collar employees.

Production workers at Cowley and Longbridge earn a basic £139.30 and £20 a week in bonuses. In one year, the basic will be £152.45 with bonuses of £17.50, giving an average rate of £169.95.

Prince to be patron

The Prince of Wales has agreed to be the United Kingdom patron of the European Year of the Environment (EYE), which begins next March.

Mr William Waldegrave, Minister for the Environment, said the Prince's patronage would be welcomed throughout the EEC.

Sir Peter Harrop, chairman of the UK Eye committee, said the campaign would concentrate on conservation and pollution.



Mr William Waldegrave.

Skye bridge planned

The Isle of Skye will not be linked to the Scottish mainland by a £28-million tunnel, it was decided yesterday, instead the Highland Regional Council is to look into the possibilities of a road bridge costing £15 million.

A feasibility study shows that there is economic justification for a 440-metre bridge from Eilean Ban, an islet owned by the National Trust, but conservationists may force a public inquiry.

Even with no increase in traffic the bridge would be justified, the study said. Sixty-nine per cent of Skye's 9,000 population is said to favour a bridge.

650 lose dairy jobs

More than 650 Dairy Crest workers are to lose their jobs because of the company's modernization programme and the reduced demand for Cheshire cheese.

The Milk Marketing Board, which owns the company, said yesterday that up to 472 of the job losses will be at its Ellesmere creamery in Shropshire and at Haslington in Cheshire. Production from both plants is being transferred to Maelor in North Wales.

Brewery strike off

Staff who went on strike at the Courage brewery in Reading, Berkshire, earlier this week voted yesterday to return to work.

The 500 workers ended their strike after the directors of Hanson Trust, which is selling the company to Elders Ltd, agreed to meet union leaders.

The strike was called in protest at what the workers saw as an attempt by Hanson Trust to siphon off an £83 million surplus in their pension fund.

Tory MPs fear Falklands policy split

By Martin Fletcher
Political Reporter

Senior Conservative MPs are growing increasingly concerned about what they believe is a growing division on future Falklands policy between two government departments.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, are both likely to be invited to appear before the defence select committee

to answer questions about Sir Geoffrey's announcement on Wednesday of a 150-mile fishing exclusion zone around the islands.

Ostensibly the questioning would concern the practicalities of policing the zone, but MPs suspect that the announcement was motivated by Foreign Office self-interest as well as by a desire to conserve fish stocks.

They believe a heightening of tension in Anglo-Argentine

relations will strengthen the hand of the Foreign Office, which is determined to maintain a strong garrison in the Falklands. Mr Younger, by contrast, is under considerable pressure to reduce the garrison in order to alleviate an already overstretched defence budget.

The wording of Sir Geoffrey's statement, which repeatedly condemned Argentine aggression and intransigence, was seen as uncharacteristically strong, and cer-

tainly provoked an angry response from Buenos Aires.

MPs are also extremely sceptical about Sir Geoffrey's assurance that two fisheries protection vessels and one surveillance aircraft would be adequate to police such a huge expanse of water.

Sir Geoffrey emphasized that this limited force would be backed up by military intervention if necessary. In June the defence select

committee produced a report claiming that this year's £16.4 billion defence budget would be reduced by 4.5 per cent in real terms by 1989 if Falklands expenditure was excluded, and by 6.6 per cent if that expenditure was included.

The report concluded that cuts or delays would not be avoided by better management alone, and said that "there is a risk of an adverse effect on operational capability".

Hospitals attacked on failure to communicate

By Jill Sherman

A Commons committee has described one of the 815 complaints made to the health ombudsman in 1984-85 as "a classic example of a series of failures on the part of staff in hospitals to communicate with each other and with those providing services outside the ward".

The complaints were made to Sir Henry Clothier, the former Health Service Commissioner, during his last year of office.

In its fourth report, the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration said witnesses from Lewisham and South-west health authority in south London pointed out that 66,000 patients a year were discharged from hospitals in the district. The policy of reducing hospital beds and switching resources from hospitals to the community system imposed a constant pressure on staff.

"The result seems to be a strong encouragement to discharge patients as soon as possible," the report said. It cited the case of a woman aged 68 who was discharged from Lewisham Hospital on a Friday evening, after being a patient for nine weeks, and died as she was readmitted to hospital on the following Monday morning.

On her return home, her husband, aged 78, was concerned about her condition, enlisted the help of neighbours and telephoned a member of the nursing staff on the ward his wife had left.

He struggled through Saturday in the belief that something would be done, and telephoned the ward again on Sunday. Another nurse told him his wife would be all right if she was given her medication.

He told her she was too ill to take it, and the nurse said she would see what she could do. On Monday the husband called the family doctor, an

emergency ambulance was called, but the wife was certified dead on arrival.

The district general manager, Mr Peter Griffiths, admitted that a "planned discharge under these circumstances is not easily achieved".

The committee reported that the hospital's division of medicine had changed its policy so that old, frail patients who require support services should not be discharged on a Thursday or Friday.

In a similar case in South Sefton Health Authority, Merseyside, a decision was taken to discharge a woman of 86 who lived alone in spite of a deterioration in her condition. On her arrival home she could neither eat, drink, stand nor go to the lavatory.

Her family doctor was called who arranged an immediate admission to another hospital where she died a few days later. "We felt that this was a serious failure of imagination and initiative on the part of the hospital staff, particularly in the light of evidence that the lady was in an unstable condition," the committee said.

The committee also noted several complaints relating to unreasonable delays by doctors in attending patients.

On one admission in Sheffield, a man with a terminal condition was taken to hospital in acute pain.

His wife complained that it was three hours before a duty doctor attended him and a night sister refused her request to call other doctors. The complaint was upheld by Sir Cecil Clothier, who said the "failure to provide basic medical care was profoundly disturbing".

Fourth report from the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. Session 1985-86. Reports on the Health Service Commissioner for 1984-85 (Stationery Office: £10.20).



Times have changed for Alice in Wonderland. A search for the girl who starred in a BBC television production of the story 20 years ago ended yesterday when an alert reader of The Times recognized a photograph (right) of the missing actress (Gavin Bell writes).

Miss Anne-Marie Mallik is now Mrs Huxstep, aged 34, the wife of a Royal Navy Lieutenant-Commander and mother of four children. She lives in Southsea, Hampshire.

The BBC had been looking for "Alice" to give her a fee for repeating the programme next Sunday during its fiftieth anniversary.

Mrs Huxstep emerged from behind the looking glass yesterday rather amused, particularly since she had never wished to pursue an acting career. "It was just a one-off thing. I didn't actually think I was very good at it, so I went into banking instead."



Protesters face law threat

By Trudi McIntosh

Anti-nuclear protesters who yesterday breached a High Court injunction which bars them from obstructing test drilling at a proposed nuclear waste dump in Bedfordshire could face court action.

Nirex, the Government's nuclear waste agency, said it is considering moves to ensure the demonstrators obeyed the court order.

In a dawn raid yesterday, five anti-nuclear protesters chained themselves to drilling rigs and two gates leading to the main excavation area at the Elstow site.

Another 20 protesters, members of the group, Bedfordshire Against Nuclear Dumping, also gained access

to the dump and formed a human blockade in front of one of the excavation area's gates.

Within hours contractors, employed by Nirex, had cut through the protesters' chains and padlocks with bolt cutters and broken through the human blockade, which sealed off the excavation compound.

A Nirex spokeswoman said the demonstration had "blatantly breached" the terms of the High Court injunction.

"We will be taking action against the individual protesters to make sure they comply with the injunction," she said.

protesters, said the "surprise demonstration" was aimed to delay test drilling and show Nirex that the Bedfordshire people had not given up their campaign.

"We will keep up a policy of non-violent, unexpected tactics," Mrs Hinchliffe-Wood of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, said.

Mr Jim Eldridge, a teacher from Dunstable, Bedfordshire, who chained himself to a compound gate for two and a half hours, said he will wait to see whether Nirex resorts to court action.

Mr Eldridge and Mrs Hinchliffe-Wood are among 16 people named in the injunction.

Knowsley North by-election

Heseltine a hero as estate plan takes off

By Richard Evans
Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Heseltine yesterday back to Merseyside yesterday five years after the Prime Minister gave him special responsibility for the region — and found himself treated like a returning hero.

Even before the former Cabinet minister reached Knowsley to support Mr Roger Brown, the Conservative candidate in the forthcoming by-election, the Alliance and Labour camps openly acknowledged the charismatic politician's efforts to revitalize the area.

But it was when he stepped from his chauffeur-driven Jaguar in an estate once known as Cammell Farm because of its notorious record of crime and vandalism, that the strength of genuine appreciation for his efforts as Minister for Merseyside became apparent.

Housewives repeatedly stopped to tell him of the improvements that had occurred since he masterminded the £30 million scheme.

When the Stockbridge village project is completed 20-storey-high tower blocks, now empty and vandalized, will be replaced by thousands of houses.

After his tour Mr Heseltine said: "When I first came here this was one of the most despairing of urban fringe, no-go council estates. It had very large areas of empty property and an atmosphere which positively persuaded people to keep away. But after Barclays Bank, the Abbey National Building Society and the local authority got together there was new hope and life there."

Earlier Mr Jack Straw, a Labour Environment spokesman who is "minder" for the Labour candidate, said Mr Heseltine had been genuinely concerned about Merseyside's problems and had wanted to do something about them.

Miss Rosemary Cooper, the Liberal candidate said the former Cabinet Minister's ideas had been extremely beneficial. "He has been the only person in the Tory party who has made any effort to recognize that the people here need help and if they get help they will be able to stand on their own two feet and fight back."

Miss Cooper who attempts to overcome deficiencies in explaining her party's policy by repeatedly concentrating on the local influence of Militant, invited journalists to the Kirby unemployed centre which she claimed was the Trotskyist organisation's local headquarters.

She complained that money supplied by Knowsley council to fund the centre would be better used in helping to create 400 jobs.

Housing in Britain

Frauds hit benefit system

By Michael Dynes

More than 80 per cent of local authorities face big difficulties administering housing benefit because of constant rule changes and fraudulent claims, according to a report published today. "Although some local authorities have now succeeded in getting on top of the problem, many are still experiencing significant difficulties in dealing with the level of fraud and abuse in housing benefits," the report, *Housing Benefits Administration: How to do it better*, says.

Because of complacency and lack of awareness, the report claims, some local authorities do not yet appreciate the underlying problems of fraud which may have left them "sitting on a volcano" of housing benefit abuse.

Local authorities, who pay an estimated £4.5 billion in housing benefit with administrative costs of £150 million a year, have been the subject of growing concern about the spiralling costs and alleged abuse of the housing benefit system.

In response to that concern, the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, which produced the report, invited 176 of the 403 local authorities in England

and Wales to take part in a survey designed to identify the main difficulties encountered in administering housing benefits. Of those invited, 149 completed the detailed questionnaires.

The survey showed that 122, or 82 per cent of the respondents had problems in administering housing benefits because of constant rule changes, deliberate fraud and abuse by claimants, difficulty with computer systems and inadequate levels of staffing.

The report makes 23 recommendations, designed to improve the administration of the housing benefit system,

and buildings as commercial assets, enabling them to invest in shared ownership or rented housing either directly or through lending to housing associations.

"For years people have said that it was impossible to make money out of rented housing. We are changing that. For years shared ownership has been the preserve of local authorities and publicly funded housing associations. We are changing that."

Under the act, societies will be able to own residential land

and provide them with a reasonable return.

Mr Patten said the Government had provided the climate in which a commercial return could be found in housing, and the revival of the rented sector could be achieved if private investors and developers took advantage of the new opportunities soon to be opened by the Building Societies Act and the Housing and Planning Bill.

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Farmer's right to shoot dog

By Ian Smith

The right of farmers to shoot dogs worrying their sheep was upheld by magistrates yesterday in a test case monitored by the National Farmers Union and Animal Liberation Front.

Had the decision gone the other way, farmers would have been powerless to prevent a dramatic upsurge in the 10,000 attacks on livestock each year, said the NFU.

A court in Todmorden, West Yorkshire, was told that Mr Robert Walker, aged 40, a magistrate, shot two pet dogs he thought were about to attack his flock of 14 sheep and 17 lambs on his smallholding.

He buried the dogs in the garden at his home at Bog Eggs Farm, Wadsworth, Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire, and next day rang the police.

He was later charged him under Section 1 of the Criminal Damage Act, 1971. The two dogs, cross bull terriers aged about 20 months, were spotted playing in the same field as the sheep by Mr William Hart, a neighbour, who immediately rang the magistrate to tell him they were not dangerous.

But as he was in the middle of his call, he heard the telephone being dropped and seconds later he heard four shots.

Since the incident Mr Walker, a computer consultant, has had obscene graffiti daubed on his wall by Animal Liberation campaigners who failed to materialize outside the court yesterday after warning of a mass picket.

Threatening letters have also been sent to his home.

Mr Walker was found not guilty and awarded costs.

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Jeweller robbed in riot loses court action over police 'no-go' areas

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A jeweller who was robbed in the Toxteth riots lost his claim in the Court of Appeal yesterday that Merseyside's Chief Constable had created an unlawful "no-go" area in the riot zone which was a haven for criminals.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, and two other appeal judges dismissed his case over the controversial "foot patrols" used in Merseyside, saying there was no evidence that Chief Constable Kenneth Oxford had failed to discharge his duty.

"It is not for the courts to review his choice of methods, providing that he does not exceed the limits of his discretion which in my judgement is the position in this case."

The jewellery dealer, Mr Lawrence Levey, of Hale Village, Cheshire, was robbed of £40,000 in August 1985 when three masked men smashed a window of his car parked in Wavertree Road, Liverpool, and stole his briefcase.

Police gave chase but met with 50 youths armed with iron bars, stones, bricks and pieces of railing who were blocking Granby Street. The police driver was ordered by radio to withdraw.

Mr Levey claimed the policing policy in the "Toxteth Triangle", an area of two-thirds of a square mile, was based entirely on foot patrols, providing a safe haven for criminals and was illegal because it breached the Chief Constable's duty to keep the peace, detect crime and bring criminals to justice.

The policing methods were brought in by Mr Oxford in the light of the 1981 Scarman report on the Brixton disorders. He set up a special section based on foot patrols with a greater concentration of police strength than in any other part of the force area.

Traffic division and operational support division patrols were excluded from routinely patrolling the area and "outside" officers had to obtain permission to enter and were usually accompanied by officers of the section.

"This policy has been reviewed from time to time and was thought by the Chief Constable to have been successful in reducing tensions in the area, preventing disorder and reducing crime," Sir John Donaldson said.

Mr Levey's case relied on unofficially expressed views

by some officers of the Merseyside force who were criticized by the judge.

It was not to be expected that all officers would agree with the policy, he said, but he would have hoped that "their loyalty to the force" would have caused them to hesitate before expressing their views as they did.

Chief constables had the widest possible discretion in their choice of methods. "Any police officer who finds that his chosen policing methods are ineffective will be under a duty to re-examine them and consider where any, and if so what, alteration is required."

But one incident or several would not necessarily be a sound basis for such a re-examination or change, he said.

Mr Oxford yesterday welcomed the ruling as vindicating his policing policy in Toxteth. "The claim that Toxteth is a no-go area is not only unfair to residents but also to the police officers who patrol there," he said.

"The incidence of crime, the number of arrests and the execution of warrants are sufficient evidence that Toxteth is being policed positively and sensitively."

Keighley Barton murder

'Depraved' stepfather jailed

Ronald Barton was jailed for life yesterday with a recommendation he serves at least 25 years, for the abduction and murder of his stepdaughter, Keighley, aged 14. Her body has never been found.

Passing sentence at the Central Criminal Court, Mr Justice Turner said: "There is no question you are an evil, cynical and depraved man from whom society - including your wife and family - are entitled to be and will be protected for many years."

After the jury found him guilty, the court was told that Barton, a minicab driver, had eight previous convictions for indecent assaults on girls and women aged between 14 and 21, and a conviction for gross indecency with Keighley when she was nine.

The judge told Barton, aged 46, that he was satisfied that for many years he sexually abused the girl.

Barton, of Mildenhall Road, Clapton, east London, not only sexually abused the girl but was prepared "to commit the ultimate crime of murder against that poor girl in an effort to avoid the punishment that awaited you," the judge said.

It was also, he said, a means of getting at his wife. The jury's verdicts showed that it was Barton's mind behind two letters the girl wrote after she was abducted. In one he mother she described her as selfish and greedy. But, the judge said, it was Barton who was selfish and greedy.

The jury was sent out to consider its verdicts on Wednesday and spent the night in a hotel. Barton was found guilty on both counts by a 10-2 majority.

The girl disappeared in August last year while taking the family dog for a walk near her home in Sebert Road, Forest Gate, east London.



Ronald Barton and his stepdaughter, Keighley.

Long history of sexual abuse on young girl

Fair-haired Keighley Barton disappeared while walking the family albatross, Rex, one rainy Saturday morning in August 1985. The dog returned alone. She was never seen again.

Her stepfather, Ronald Barton, was alleged to have told police he hated his wife, Theresa, and said: "She took my boys (his two sons) away from me so I took her girl. Now she can suffer. I hate her. She has ruined my life."

There was also evidence that while awaiting trial the blonde, pale-faced minicab driver told a fellow prisoner that Keighley would never be seen alive again. He went on to say he had put her body in his car and put it through a crusher.

Keighley and her mother went to live with Barton when she was five-months old. He started interfering with her when she was eight, and he admitted an act of gross

indecency with her at nine. In 1982 and again in 1984, Keighley made similar complaints that he had sexually assaulted her. But at the last minute she withdrew the allegations before they reached court. The prosecution claimed this was as a result of Barton's threats.

After the 1984 allegations the girl went into care and lived at a children's home. She went back to her mother and brothers in Sebert Road, Forest Gate, after Barton had moved out to a flat in Clapton. Soon afterwards she made another sex allegation against him.

On that occasion, Mr Michael Worsley, QC, for the prosecution, said the girl's mother took out a court order banning her husband from within a quarter of a mile of the family home. That made it much more difficult for him to silence her and he realized he faced jail.

Boots launch £100m child store chain

By Keith Hindley

A chain of 30 stores for children is to be launched at a total cost of £100 million by Boots the Chemist next year.

The new stores, which will trade under the name, Children's World, are being launched after lengthy research by Boots into shopping for the young.

Stocks will include maternity and baby goods, shoes, clothing, toys, games, books and nursery furniture, with separate clothes, shoe and hairdressing shops incorporated in each store.

Mr Ron Glaister, Children's World director of marketing, said: "We will offer everything under one roof. Our main attraction will be colourful, stylish, quality children's clothes at affordable prices."

The first three stores will open next spring in Dudley, West Midlands, Crickwood, north London, and Leicester.

Ban sought on shop sales of fireworks

By Jill Sherman

The National Campaign for Firework Reform called yesterday for a ban on the sale of fireworks in shops.

Mr Noel Tobin, director of the campaign, also proposed a licensing scheme for firework displays and professional training for organizers.

Last year 968 people, mostly children and teenagers, were taken to hospital with firework injuries, 25 per cent more than the previous year.

"Parents are desperate for the law to be changed so that children can no longer buy fireworks from local shops," Mr Tobin said.

He said that firework safety laws had changed only once since 1875, when the legal age for buying fireworks was raised from 13 to 16 in 1976.

£400,000 to combat child sexual abuse

By Jill Sherman

The Government is providing £400,000 over three years to combat growing child sexual abuse. The money will go towards two training projects for professional staff and telephone counselling services.

The training projects are being set up at the Department of Psychological Medicine at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and at the National Children's Bureau.

Two telephone help lines launched last week are also to receive funding. Childline, launched last night, by the BBC's *Childwatch* programme, will get £50,000 and the Yorkshire-based emergency

The Association of Optical Practitioners warned yesterday that lighted fireworks should not be thrown. A spokesman said it was an offence to discharge fireworks in a street or public place.

Blandford spent £20,000 on drugs

Lord Blandford was arrested in a long-running police drugs operation, code-named "Davina", Knightsbridge Crown Court, west London, was told yesterday.

Mr Anthony Glass, QC, counsel for the prosecution, said that Lord Blandford, aged 30, an unemployed insurance broker, was so addicted to the drug that he spent £20,000 in

three months on half a kilogram for his own use.

Mr Glass said that Lord Blandford, who has admitted possessing the cocaine between September and December last year, was arrested on December 13 below a news-stand shop in Edgware Road, north-west London, which had been under surveillance by the central drugs squad for some time.

He said that minutes after Lord Blandford's arrest, Lawrence Zephyr, who has been found guilty of seven drugs and firearms offences, arrived at the premises with cocaine worth £2,300 under his hat.

Mr Glass said that Zephyr normally dealt with another of the defendants, George Yianakakis, aged 34, a company director, born in Greece, of



Mr Les Maynard bringing in the first of the Christmas trees on Yattendon Court Estate, near Newbury, Berkshire, the beginning of what growers forecast as a boom in quality growth (Photograph: Graham Wood).

Christmas tree boom after the wet weather

Britain's wet weather and warm sun will be perched on top of more British Christmas trees this year, it was claimed yesterday.

The wet weather has helped the trees grow to first-class condition in time for the festive season and the weakening pound is feeding off cheap foreign imports.

Among the more unusual types of British tree available this year will be one guaranteed not to drop its needles on the living room floor, but it costs £25 - three times as much as a normal tree.

With just 47 shopping days left before Christmas, the big London stores are gearing themselves for bumper sales as the retail trade, particularly in games and toys, looks set to rise by at least 8 per cent in value this year, according to

industry experts (Angella Johnson writes).

Santa Claus, one of the big crowd pullers, has already moved into Selfridges in Oxford Street. Yesterday he arrived at Hamleys in Regent Street, Britain's biggest toy shop, and began doing brisk business, taking orders for Christmas stockings.

On the seelie side of Christmas trade, consumer watchdogs in Birmingham, have smashed a £1 million toy fraud which would have left thousands of children with incomplete Lego building blocks kits.

Officers from the city's consumer services department discovered 1,000 boxes of counterfeit kits when they raided a warehouse. The imitation of £20 Lego boxes contained only between 12 and 20 fake bricks. "Not enough to build anything," one officer said.

'£40,000' found in woodland

A mail bag containing thousands of pounds has been found near Derby by a wood-cutter clearing trees on the Radbourne Hall estate.

Mr Philip Stubbs, of Lambert Road, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, handed police registered envelopes he believes contained between £40,000 and £50,000. He hopes the Post Office will reward him.

Mr Keith Jones, Derby's acting head postmaster, would not say how much cash was in the bag, which disappeared in London on September 3.

Soccer fan is sent to jail

Trevor Saxon was jailed for three months by Highbury magistrates in north London yesterday and warned that the country will not tolerate football hooliganism.

Saxon, aged 25, a warehouseman, of Acacia Road, Wood Green, north London, who had a string of previous convictions, had been inciting Arsenal supporters and lashing out with his fists at the game against Tottenham Hotspur at Highbury on September 6. He had denied threatening behaviour.

Parachutist dies in fall

A staff sergeant who plunged 20,000 feet to his death during a parachute exercise over Salisbury Plain left it too late to operate his reserve parachute, an inquest at Devizes, Wiltshire, was told yesterday.

A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded on Staff sergeant James Drummond, aged 33, of 264 Squadron, Royal Corps of Signals.

TV service

The BBC is to launch a new children's television service on Sunday mornings, starting on November 9.

Lower Sloane Square, Chelsea, west London, who in turn supplied Lord Blandford.

Zephyr, aged 53, of Ashmore Road, Maida Vale, west London, is expected to be sentenced today, along with four other people arrested in the drugs operation.

Lord Blandford is expected to be sentenced next Thursday. The hearing continues.

Portfolio - Gold - Four more share the good luck

Four readers share yesterday's Portfolio Gold prize of £4,000.

Mr David Marshall, aged 33, a personnel officer from Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, has played the Portfolio Gold game since it started. "I could not believe my luck. I am very happy," he said.

Mr Marshall said his prize money would go towards buying a new car.

Mr William Wood, aged 60, a semi-retired laboratory technician from Bebbington, Wirral, said he was "on top of the world".

Mr Wood said he intended to invest his winnings.

The other winners are Mr David MacElhaman, aged 41, a chartered surveyor from Stourbridge, West Midlands, and Miss P. Painter from north London.

Readers who wish to play the game can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold, The Times, PO Box 40, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.

Vicar died of heart attack

The Rev Jan Knos, aged 53, formerly vicar of St Michael's and All Angels, Hull, who died in his cell at Hull Prison last Sunday while awaiting trial for alleged sexual offences with children, suffered a heart attack, a Hull inquest was told yesterday.

Mr Trevor Green, the Humberside coroner, said after reading the report of Dr S. Siva, the Home Office pathologist who carried out the post-mortem examination, that Mr Knos's death appeared to have been a natural one.

As Mr Knos died in prison, the coroner said an inquest must be held, with a jury. After hearing formal evidence of identification he issued a certificate for cremation and adjourned the hearing to a date to be fixed.

Part-time lovers

anonymity of prostitutes.

Also in The Spectator this week, Paul Johnson examines the strange

behaviour of the press in the Jeffrey Archer case.

Charles Glass looks into whether the evidence of Syrian government involvement in the Hindawi bomb plot really stands up, and Digby Anderson supports family fireworks against the dreary community displays recommended by the new Minister for Fireworks.

And Byron Rogers discovers from a new book by Caitlin Thomas that her husband Dylan never once spent an evening at home.

Spend an evening alone with The Spectator - for only a pound.

Simon and Miranda are lovers. Simon is a foreign exchange broker, Miranda a Eurobond dealer. They work twelve hours a day and manage to meet only twice a week.

In this week's Spectator, Nicholas Coleridge looks at a new generation of lovers whose long days in front of flickering computer screens leave them too tired for the pleasures of the night.

For them, sex has become just another leisure activity. Although monogamous and long-standing, their relationships survive out of convenience. And if they break down, Coleridge reveals that more often men under pressure are turning to the

behaviour of the press in the Jeffrey Archer case.

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THE SPECTATOR

PARLIAMENT OCTOBER 30 1986

Teachers' pay • Farmers' fury • Grain for Syria

Burnham to go under Baker plan for schools

The Burnham Committee of teachers' and local authorities representatives who negotiate teachers' pay and conditions is to be abolished and replaced with new negotiating machinery, Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education, announced in a statement to the Commons.

He said that over the past few years it had become widely accepted that the existing negotiating machinery should be replaced.

He also confirmed that teachers were to be offered a two-stage pay rise of 16.4 per cent, provided certain conditions, such as covering for absent colleagues, were met.

Mr Baker, in his statement, said that he was writing to the chairman of the Burnham Committee's management

ment prepared to add £118 million in 1986-87 and £490 million in 1987-88 to planned expenditure on education in England and Wales. Education grants would be increased accordingly.

Block grants to local education authorities would be increased by 250 million in 1986-87 and £200 million in 1987-88. The cost of these increases would have to be shared by taxpayers and ratepayers. We estimate that rates would increase by between 2 per cent and 4 per cent compared with the decisions that local authorities would otherwise have taken.

I hope that the meeting at Nottingham will accept the position I have outlined. I look to the employers and unions to act quickly and positively.

I must make it clear that the matter must now be resolved on all the terms and conditions I have set out. The Government will not be prepared to amend them further, or to make any additional resources available.

Over the past few years it has become widely accepted that the present negotiating machinery should be replaced.

The Government therefore intends to repeal the Remuneration of Teachers Act and to bring forward proposals to this House for new machinery which will involve an interim committee to advise the Secretary of State on conditions of service and distribution of pay within the resources available.

Mr Giles Radnor, chief Opposition spokesman on education, said that parents would want to know why, if money was now available for teachers' pay, it had not been available two years earlier. All the disruption, turmoil and damage of the prolonged dispute could have been avoided if the Government had come up with that kind of money in 1984.

Perhaps the most important question is: will today's announcement improve the chances of a settlement next week at Nottingham, or make it harder?

Mr Baker said he rejected the idea that a settlement would be reached in two years' time. Continued meetings had failed to produce a settlement and

the second condition is that teachers' professional duties must be more sharply defined and clarified leaving no room for ambiguity about their duties and this must be carried through into enforceable contracts of employment.

Contracts and conditions of service must be brought into line with the 19 points under discussion at the Coventry meeting. In particular, school teachers should be under an express contractual obligation to cover for absent colleagues, and to be available to work at the direction of head teachers for 1,300 hours over 195 days each year. All of this is set out in more detail in the letter.

In return for delivery of these conditions, teachers' pay would be increased in two instalments. The first instalment would increase average schoolteachers' pay by 8.2 per cent from January 1, 1987, and the second instalment would be a further 8.2 per cent from October 1, 1987.

These two instalments would cover the full percentage increase in average schoolteachers' pay implied by the main committee's recommendations. This would settle teachers' pay for 1986-87 and 1987-88. The increase of 8.2 per cent from January 1 means that teachers' pay will have increased by over 16 per cent since March this year.

Teachers will have had an average 25 per cent increase over the two years to October 1987. This means that a good

There should be no doubt about the strength of the Government's resolve in dealing with the hijacking of British lamb exports by French farmers, Mr John Gummer, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said during question time in the Commons.

He was replying to Mr Brynjar John (Pontypridd, Lab), who had asked if he had raised the issue in discussions with representatives of the farming industry.

"I might ask what steps, beyond writing to the French President and the president of the Commission, he proposes to take?"

Will he make it clear in words even M. Guillaume (the French Minister of Agriculture) can understand, that the French have not a unique protective right to strain the CAP rules?

"If we were to respond in kind, they would have much more to lose."

Mr Gummer said he had spoken with Mr Guillaume about the hijacking and it has been raised with M. Mitterrand and both have given assurances that fresh, firm instructions have been given to the police authorities and that compensation would be paid.

The House must not be in any doubt about the strength of the Government's resolve on this matter and that the action of lawless French producers, or interference with imports, are absolutely unacceptable to us.

Mr Philip Oppenheim (Amber Valley, C), would it not be sensible to insist that all imports of Perrier Water be routed through Aberdeen for analysis as an incentive for the French to stop interfering with sheep?

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The agriculture team in action yesterday included Mr Gummer (top left), Mr Jopling (right) and Mr Donald Thompson.

British farmers 'furious' over French lamb hijacks

AGRICULTURE

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MPs upset over grain for Syria

AGRICULTURE

The Prime Minister regretted that nothing could be done about discounted sales of grain by the EEC to Syria when she and Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, were questioned about grain sales after the break of diplomatic relations with Syria.

Mr Jonathan Sayeed (Bristol, East, C), Can you explain why the European Commission is selling out-price grain to Syria? It is irritating and there is anger at this subsidy of state terrorists.

Mr Nicholas Normal (Bristol, East, C), I am afraid there is nothing we can do about that, but there will be no special rates of refund following a meeting of the Foreign Ministers Council.

There was no embargo on United Kingdom exports to Syria, Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said.

Mr Nicholas Sayeed (Wolverhampton South West, C) said the best evidence of overproduction of feed wheat came from The Times which said the EEC was so desperate to get rid of its surplus feed wheat that it was continuing to sell substantial quantities with an export subsidy to Syria.

Dr Mark Hughes (City of Durham, Lab) said that to dispose of surpluses to Syria under EEC arrangements that Britain could not change was offensive.

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Thatcher assesses chemical weapons

COMMENTARY

The strength of chemical and conventional weapons had to be taken into account in retaining an independent nuclear deterrent, Mrs Thatcher said during question time.

She was replying to Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP, who said: If President Reagan was successful in negotiating with the Soviet Union, it is unlikely that the United States would be happy to go on selling us Trident. That is one more reason to look at the cruise missile option.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, earlier complained that the Government had not volunteered a statement on the Reykjavik summit, nor responded to Labour requests.

"Does she recall saying to the US Congress last year that nothing in the ABM Treaty precludes research, but that if that leads to development, it was a matter for negotiation under the treaty?"

There were Conservative protests as Mr Kinnock continued, but he brushed them aside, saying: If we had a statement, it would have saved all this.

Will she state specifically her position on the zero-zero option in view of President Reagan's clear reservation yesterday that he will very sensibly persist with his proposals on ballistic missile systems in future negotiations, and his proposal to get rid of them over 10 years, is she prepared to reconsider Trident, especially in view of the effect on our conventional defence programme?

Mrs Thatcher said that a statement had been made in the House of Lords about Reykjavik. President Reagan had been absolutely right in his attitude on SDI at Reykjavik. They were in discussion with other members of Nato including the US about the Geneva talks.

"What about the ballistic missiles and Trident, we believe in the independent nuclear deterrent. Britain and France were not part of those talks, but we believe the independent nuclear deterrent to be a vital part of our future defence and we are, of course, getting on with Trident."

Mr John Browne (Winchester, C), The Atlantic Alliance is under threat from within when we have partners who are not prepared to support actions against terrorism, and who are not prepared to support actions against terrorism.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. The Nato alliance is under threat and attack from the Labour Party (Labour protest). Mr Kinnock: Rubbish.

Mrs Thatcher: Any change in the fundamental doctrine of the flexible response of which the nuclear weapon is a fundamental part, is a whole matter and cannot be decided separately. The nuclear deterrent has kept the peace for 40 years, from nuclear and from conventional war and that is the most important fact of all.

Mr Nicholas Sayeed (Wolverhampton South West, C) said the best evidence of overproduction of feed wheat came from The Times which said the EEC was so desperate to get rid of its surplus feed wheat that it was continuing to sell substantial quantities with an export subsidy to Syria.

Dr Mark Hughes (City of Durham, Lab) said that to dispose of surpluses to Syria under EEC arrangements that Britain could not change was offensive.

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Geoffrey Smith

The Shadow Cabinet election results illustrate one of the most important developments in the Labour Party today: the split between the soft and the hard left. The left lost further ground essentially because the Tribune and Campaign groups were this year unable to agree on a common state of candidates.

It was the centre-right which benefited on this occasion. The Shadow Cabinet is now dominated even more strongly by this group. But in the party at large it is the soft left which has paradoxically gained most from this division. That is because it is in the pivotal position.

Without the revision of the soft towards the hard left, the extremists could not have been eclipsed to the extent that they have been. This has made the soft left indispensable to the anti-hard left majority in the party. It is largely on the soft left's terms that Labour has based its newly discovered unity.

Will she state specifically her position on the zero-zero option in view of President Reagan's clear reservation yesterday that he will very sensibly persist with his proposals on ballistic missile systems in future negotiations, and his proposal to get rid of them over 10 years, is she prepared to reconsider Trident, especially in view of the effect on our conventional defence programme?

Mrs Thatcher said that a statement had been made in the House of Lords about Reykjavik. President Reagan had been absolutely right in his attitude on SDI at Reykjavik. They were in discussion with other members of Nato including the US about the Geneva talks.

"What about the ballistic missiles and Trident, we believe in the independent nuclear deterrent. Britain and France were not part of those talks, but we believe the independent nuclear deterrent to be a vital part of our future defence and we are, of course, getting on with Trident."

Mr John Browne (Winchester, C), The Atlantic Alliance is under threat from within when we have partners who are not prepared to support actions against terrorism, and who are not prepared to support actions against terrorism.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. The Nato alliance is under threat and attack from the Labour Party (Labour protest). Mr Kinnock: Rubbish.

Mrs Thatcher: Any change in the fundamental doctrine of the flexible response of which the nuclear weapon is a fundamental part, is a whole matter and cannot be decided separately. The nuclear deterrent has kept the peace for 40 years, from nuclear and from conventional war and that is the most important fact of all.

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Amendment to Public Order Bill accepted

The Government accepted on Wednesday an Opposition amendment to the Public Order Bill, modifying the proposals in relation to notifying the police of marches.

During the third reading of the Bill in the House of Lords, Lord Silkin of Dulwich (Lab) said that, with the Bill as it stood, organizers of marches had to inform, in writing, the police in every area through which the procession would pass.

Thus, if there were to be a march from Caithness to Dulwich, the organizers would have to give notice to every police area on the route.

The amendment proposed that notice must be given to a police station in the police area in which the procession was proposed to start or, where the procession would start in Scotland and cross into England, notification should be made in the first police area.

The East of Cheshire, Minister of State, Home Office, said the Government had been persuaded by the arguments of the Opposition.

The Bill was read the third time and passed.

100,000 jobs depend on nuclear industry

Well over 100,000 jobs depended directly or indirectly on the nuclear industry, Viscount David of Dundee, a Labour government minister, said today.

He added that nuclear power made an important contribution to keeping electricity prices down and to the competitiveness of United Kingdom industry. There were about 800,000 jobs in industries which used the largest amounts of electricity and many of these could be put at risk in these highly competitive sectors.

Most of Britain's nuclear industry was situated in areas of high unemployment. Closing down an entire industry was a shame, he said, and it was vital for the Government of the day to prevent that.

He said that the Government was committed to the nuclear industry and would do everything in its power to ensure that it remained a viable and profitable sector.

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Ministers announce S Africa measures

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

The Government yesterday announced details of voluntary moves to put pressure on South Africa to abolish apartheid.

The measures, agreed in principle at the Commonwealth mini-summit in July, when Britain rejected punitive sanctions, cover new investment and tourism.

Yesterday, Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said the financial measures cover new acquisitions of share and loan capital of South African companies and loans and capital injections through inter-company, head office and branch bank accounts.

But the appeal for a limited cash embargo by British firms does not include financial transactions and bank lending supporting normal trading activity. Also excluded are aid

Tories accused over select committees

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

MPs yesterday accused the Government of seeking to introduce curbs on select committees through "back door" methods when publicly it has said it has no such intention.

It is understood that the paragraph in the government's reply to the Westland report which says civil servants will be instructed not to answer questions about their own or colleagues' conduct has already been distributed.

This is despite the assurance given by Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, during the Westland debate on Wednesday night that they would not be "finally and formally" issued until the Liaison committee of select committee chairmen had had a chance to comment.

Mr Biffen's comments were widely interpreted as a climb-

Mortgage tax relief will be continued

The present system of mortgage tax relief would continue under her Government, Mrs Thatcher said today.

She was replying to Mr Robert MacCrimmon (Greenwich and Ongar, C) who asked her to make clear, in view of several statements on the subject this week, including one by the Leader of the Opposition, that under this Government in broadly its present form mortgage tax relief would continue so as to bring reassurance to the many millions of people who had become owner-occupiers since 1979 and whose family

budgets depended critically on the continuation of that convention.

She said that the Government's record on help for the disabled exceeded that of any other government, and that when Mr Robert Waring (Liverpool, West Derby, Lab) asked her to make clear, in view of several statements on the subject this week, including one by the Leader of the Opposition, that under this Government in broadly its present form mortgage tax relief would continue so as to bring reassurance to the many millions of people who had become owner-occupiers since 1979 and whose family

Parliament next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be: Monday: Housing and Planning Bill, Lords amendments.

Tuesday: Public Order Bill and Housing (Scotland) Bill, Lords amendments.

Wednesday: National Health Service (Amendment) Bill, Lords amendments.

Thursday: Debate on Opposition motion on the Government's economic strategy.

Friday: Prorogation.

The main business in the House of Lords next week will be: Monday: European Communities (Amendment) Bill and National Health Service (Amendment) Bill, third readings.

Tuesday: Housing and Planning Bill, Commons amendments.

Wednesday: Motion on the change to immigration rules.

Thursday: Debate on the findings of the European Court on Human Rights in relation to the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act.

Friday: Prorogation.

Parliament will be opened on Wednesday, November 12.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Financial Services Bill, further consideration of Lords amendments.

Incentive to keep 'hard left' in line

A centre-right majority ought to exercise more sway over party policy in a Labour Cabinet than in a Shadow Cabinet. But, whoever wins the next election, there will almost certainly be a left-wing majority in the next Parliamentary Labour Party.

My guess is that if Labour is in power, there will be a left-wing majority in the next Parliamentary Labour Party.

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the fact that the Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy. The Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy. The Government has been unable to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy.

Legal profession backs move to help people to challenge public bodies

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Backing for a new Director of Civil Proceedings to protect the interests of the citizen taking legal action against public authorities is mounting among judges and lawyers in the face of a huge rise in actions challenging decisions by government.

The idea, put up earlier this year by Lord Justice Woolf, has wide support among lawyers who met yesterday to form the new Administrative Law Bar Association.

The group has been created because of the recent massive growth in administrative law and role of the courts in reviewing decisions where previously administrative discretion went unchecked.

Applications for judicial review, the way individuals can challenge decisions of public bodies, have risen by 100 per cent since 1981. That year applications totalled 533; in 1982 the figure was 685; in 1983 it was 850; in 1984 it rose to 931 and last year it was 1,230.

Lord Justice Woolf, the association president, says judges are increasingly being called on to supervise the activities of public bodies. "It is now commonplace to have central government at-

tacking local government decisions, local government attacking central government decisions and one local authority challenging the decisions of another."

One reason, he says, is a change in attitude. Previously if the legality of a course of action was in doubt it was not adopted.

"Now it appears to be coming a case of anything is permissible unless and until it is stopped by the courts."

But in his address last night he said that if judicial review interfered unduly with the functioning of public bodies it would result in governments "out of a sense of frustration seeking to exclude the supervision of the courts as is now happening in the United States".

The proposed Director of Civil Proceedings would have similar status to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

He would have wide powers to take up cases, have access to the papers of public bodies, and enforce court orders which at present can be flouted: individuals may obtain orders against public bodies who for political reasons refuse to comply with them.

There is also backing among

leading legal academics, including Professor John Griffith at the London School of Economics and Professor Graham Zellick, of Queen Mary College, London.

"Such a job needs to be done and one way would be to remove the Attorney General from the Government and give him responsibility," Professor Zellick said.

Academics are concerned that governments are avoiding scrutiny of their decisions by the courts by increasing use of informal administrative rules instead of primary legislation.

Mr Robert Baldwin, a law lecturer at Brunel University, and Mr John Houghton, a researcher, say in a recent article in *Public Law* that each time a government confronts a difficult regulatory task, it "seems to come up with a new device: a code of practice, guidance note, circular, approved code..." and so on.

Those include the code of practice on the number of pickets, the codes on detention and questioning by police; statements on parole policy; and informal rules in areas such as immigration, housing, family proceedings, planning and health and safety at work.



Auguste Rodin's "The Three Shades" receives a final polish in preparation for the opening of an exhibition of his sculptures and drawings at the Hayward Gallery, on the South Bank, London. The exhibition, which starts tomorrow, includes several items from the Musée Rodin in Paris not exhibited before (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

No police action on rail crash

There will be no prosecutions after a crash on an unmanned level crossing which killed nine people, police announced yesterday.

The crash, involving a train and a van, happened at Lockington, near Beverley, Humberside, last July.

Eight of the victims were on a holiday train from Bridlington to Hull.

Humberside police said the Director of Public Prosecutions had recommended that the evidence did not justify criminal proceedings.

The police file on the crash will be sent to the area coroner.

Science report

Cloning Stone Age tissue

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Brain tissue from an 8,000 year-old skull is being grown in a laboratory. The aim is to create clones of the fragments of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), which carry the genetic code of their former owner.

The description of a shrunken but recognizable human brain is contained in a paper published in the latest issue of the scientific journal, *Nature*.

The skull was preserved in a peat bog in Florida. The scientists say "as this find appears to be the oldest-known example of preserved human cell structure and DNA, it represents a significant resource for both anthropological and genetic studies".

Carbon dating tests of the skull put the brain tissue as belonging to the Early Archaic period.

The report, by a team working with Dr Glen Doran at the Department of Anthropology at Florida State University and the University of Florida College of Medicine, contains X-ray pictures showing a comparison between a brain of a living person and the 8,000 year-old specimen.

The remnants were found in the peat beneath a small pool

known as Windover pond.

Various pieces of skeleton were retrieved, representing at least 40 individuals of both sexes and various ages.

It is only with recent technical advances that it has been possible to recover genetic material from ancient human and animal samples. Moreover, in those experiments the specimens were not only younger, they were also obtained from fragments preserved in dry conditions.

It had been thought that a dry grave was essential if DNA molecules were to have any chance of surviving.

Union plea to lift court ban on strikes

By Michael Evans, Whitehall Correspondent

A High Court injunction preventing industrial action by 650 Meat and Livestock Commission employees over a 16 per cent pay claim could have far-reaching implications for Civil Service and other public sector workers.

The fastest officers, members of the Institute of Professional Civil Servants, voted by secret ballot, last week to launch a series of sudden strikes in support of their claim, which was first lodged two years ago.

The institute has applied for the injunction, served by Mr Justice Jupp, a High Court judge, after an application by eight companies in the meat industry to be discharged. A full hearing will be held in the High Court next Tuesday.

Mr Christopher Oberst, director-general of the Meat and Livestock Commission, said yesterday that the case could have much wider implications for the right to strike by other public servants. Everyone was aware of the possibility of a precedent being set.

The union has said that unless the High Court lifts the ban, about six million public servants could lose the right to strike.

The fastest officers were awarded a 6 per cent pay rise from April 1 but they claimed that their work had become far more complex, with additional duties and responsibilities, and asked for their jobs to be upgraded.

Mr Oberst said that a 16 per cent increase would cost about £1 million and, unless the Treasury agreed to upgrade the jobs, would be in direct contravention of the Government's pay policy.

The Treasury had offered a job evaluation exercise but the fastest officers said that would take too long and held the ballot for industrial action. The eight meat firms, which include Barrows and Board and the British Beef Company, applied for an injunction on Sunday on the basis that strikes would have a damaging effect on their business.

Couple in gold bullion case allowed bail

A businessman and his wife were granted £210,000 bail yesterday after spending a week remanded in custody charged in connection with the £26 million Brinks-Mat gold bullion raid at Heathrow Airport.

John Elcombe, aged 39, and wife, Anne, aged 38, antique dealers of Old Chatham Road, Sandling, Maidstone, Kent, are charged with dishonestly receiving £710,000 in cash, the proceeds of stolen gold bullion.

Mr James Jobling, stipendiary magistrate at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, ordered them each to deposit £5,000 at the court; provide sureties in sums totalling £100,000; report daily to Maidstone police; surrender their passports and reside at home until the next hearing.

Children die in house fire

Two children, aged 16 months and two years, died in a fire yesterday at their home in Goldsmith Drive, East Dene, Rotherham, South Yorkshire. Their parents escaped through an upstairs window.

The house was badly damaged and firemen are investigating the cause.

Unionist for trial in Dublin

By Richard Ford

The deputy leader of the Democratic Unionist Party is to stand trial at the special criminal court in Dublin on 11 charges arising out of a "loyalist" excursion into the Irish Republic last summer.

Mr Peter Robinson, DUP MP for East Belfast, was sent for trial to the Irish Republic's non-jury anti-terrorism court when he made an eight-minute appearance at Belfast district court, Co Monaghan, yesterday.

Hundreds of extra troops and police were drafted into the small border town which was sealed off for most of the morning in an attempt to prevent any disturbances when the politician and colleagues arrived for the hearing.

Mr Robinson was accompanied by his wife, Iris, Mr Ian Paisley, the DUP leader, and the Rev William McCrea, DUP MP for Mid-Ulster.

Mr Robinson faces 11 charges arising out of an incident in the village of Clontarf, Co Monaghan, last August when loyalists drilled in the main street and daubed slogans on buildings.

Mr Robinson was sent for trial on his own bail of £1,000 and two sureties of £5,000 each.

The date for the hearing has yet to be fixed but it is thought likely the case may not be heard until next year.

Loyalist sympathizers in Northern Ireland are being urged to donate cash to meet Mr Robinson's legal costs and earlier this week a £100-a-head dinner was held in Belfast attended by the leaders of the two Unionist parties.

Diary item 'unlikely to be seen as strict truth'

A diary item about Mr James Johnston, who inherited the £4.7 million Great Tew Estate in Oxfordshire, was unlikely to be taken for strict truth, the Press Council said today.

It did not uphold a complaint by Mr Johnston that *Farming News* improperly fabricated an account of a visit and wrongly described a photograph of him as having been taken by his columnist.

The "Woodstock Reach" column by Skipper in *Farming News* was accompanied by two photographs captioned

"Skipper gets the man who eluded *The Sunday Times*".

One was of a person almost concealed behind a newspaper headline "why is this man hiding his face?" and the other was a head and shoulders picture.

Mr Johnston said he expected the column was written by the editor, Mr Marcus Oliver.

Mr Oliver said the "Woodstock Reach" item was intended to be light-hearted. Although it was bylined Skipper, there was no such person.

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Union ple to lift court ban on strikes

By Michael Evans
Whitchurch, Cornwall

A High Court judge has refused to lift a ban on strikes by the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE) over the issue of pay and conditions. The judge, Mr Justice Goff, said that the union's demand for a 10 per cent increase in pay was not justified.

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tissue

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Unionist for trial in Dublin

By Richard Ford

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WORLD SUMMARY

Amal offer fails to ease tension

Beirut — In a conciliatory gesture that failed to ease tensions, the Shia Muslim Amal militia yesterday announced the release of 26 Palestinians from southern Lebanon who, it said, were planning to provoke a military escalation in three refugee camps in Beirut (Juan Carlos Garmezio writes).

Radio reports said the men were handed over to a Syrian military observer and were expected to be driven "back where they came from".

The release had no effect in reducing the hostility between Amal and the Palestinians after a month of intermittent fighting in the Tyre area and a confrontation in the hills east of Sidon last week. Palestinian leaders have repeatedly claimed that Amal had rounded up and arrested "hundreds" of men living in the Rashidiyah refugee camp, which is still under siege.

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Muted reaction to Falklands fishing zone

Argentina sticks to war of words

From Eduardo Cae
Buenos Aires

Argentina yesterday cancelled early discharges for all conscripts in the armed services and created a top-level military committee in response to Britain's decision to establish a 200-mile fishing conservation zone around the Falkland Islands.

Señor Horacio Jaurena, the Defence Minister, refused to say how many conscripts would be kept in uniform. In recent years Argentinean conscripts have been released before the end of their one-year tour of duty for budgetary reasons. There are about 35,000 conscripts in all three services.

Official reaction to the British move has been relatively mild in view of the strong emotions the Falklands issue raises here. President Alfonsín cancelled a planned television address to the nation on Wednesday night, apparently having been convinced by a number of Cabinet members that it would be best not to dramatise the issue. The Government contented itself with the release of a long communiqué calling the British decision "juridically and politically unacceptable".

Señor Jaurena was vague about whether the armed forces were in a state of alert. But he said the coastguard had not received new instructions and added: "Frankly, I think it's ridiculous to say that the response on the part of Argentina is warlike." Buenos Aires did not want to be "dragged into a conflict" with Britain over the matter.

Reflecting a widespread view here, Señor Jaurena indicated that Britain's move may have been in part dictated by internal British politics, reflecting that Mrs Margaret Thatcher will soon have to seek re-election.

Señor Dante Caputo, the Foreign Minister, yesterday morning called in the ambassadors of the countries that fish in the South Atlantic to say that Argentina's policy on the issue was unchanged. Argentina has signed bilateral fishing agreements with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, allowing them to fish in the disputed waters.

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President Alfonsín right, and the Defence Minister, Señor Horacio Jaurena, leave a surprise cabinet meeting yesterday.

Britain's action condemned

From Christopher Walker
Moscow

The Soviet Union yesterday condemned Britain's decision to impose the fishing conservation zone around the Falkland Islands, claiming that it was in direct breach of United Nations resolutions covering international conduct in the South Atlantic.

The first Soviet reaction had been keenly awaited in Whitehall, which appears to have taken a calculated gamble on Soviet goodwill, following hints in London earlier this year from Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, that Moscow would not cause trouble in the region.

Questioned by *The Times* at a press conference here Mr Gennady Gerasimov, the Kremlin's chief spokesman, said: "It is deplorable that the British side has taken unilateral steps running counter to the UN decision on those islands."

British officials noted with some relief the careful wording of the Soviet response.

GM strikers seek 'conscience cash'

From Ray Kennedy, Port Elizabeth

South Africa's first anti-disinvestment strike entered its second day yesterday with thousands of workers at General Motors camping out in works canteens and locker rooms.

The American-owned car firm is pulling out of the country and handing over to local management.

GM management has accused the strikers of demanding "some form of conscience money for our withdrawal from South Africa."

The sit-in strike — one of the strangest in South Africa since black trade unions gained legal recognition 10 years ago — has been called by three black unions, the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (NAAAWU) which represents two-thirds of the 3,000-strong labour force, the Metalworkers Union, and the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers Union. It is also being supported by some of the white supervisory staff.

They are demanding severance pay from GM before the company is handed over to local management.

The company is handed over to local management, the repayment of benefit fund contributions, and representation on the board of the new local management when it takes over early next year.

The strike has brought assembly lines to a halt on the eve of a new model launch in which GM has invested £10 million. The success of the new model, the Monza, is vital not only to GM's survival in a depressed car market but also for Port Elizabeth itself where car-building is the lifeline.

Mr Freddie Saul, the general-secretary of NAAAWU, said yesterday that the strikers were adamant over their demand for one month's severance pay for each year worked before the company was handed over.

On Wednesday night, GM was granted a court order calling on the unions to show cause by Monday why the strike should not be declared unlawful.

If the unions fail to do so, the firm will be legally entitled to dismiss the strikers.

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Record subsidies on grain

From Jonathan Brande
Brussels

British Government sources have confirmed that about 500,000 tonnes of British barley and 600,000 tonnes of wheat were sold to the Soviet Union last week with record subsidies in a move to stop vast quantities of grain being sold into EEC stores.

Officials did everything in their power to ensure that traders were able to sell everything the Russians required, knowing that delays would leave the market open to competing supplies from the US and other exporters.

Sales at the EEC's weekly export tender, where traders bid for subsidies from the European Farm Fund, did not come up to Soviet demands.

EEC export houses bid for subsidies on a total of 1.4 million tonnes, but only 585,000 tonnes of wheat and 116,000 tonnes of barley were sold because some bids went for more than the Brussels authorities were prepared to pay.

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Vatican condemns homosexual behaviour

From Peter Nicholls
Rome

The Vatican rejects in just three words any idea that homosexuality might be regarded as a morally acceptable option: "It is not."

The unequivocal condemnation comes in the historic first document to deal specifically and solely with homosexuality to be issued by the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the former Holy Office and the Vatican's highest arbiter on questions of faith and morals.

The document is signed by Cardinal Ratzinger, the Church's German watchdog over doctrinal questions, and was approved by the Pope. The mark of the Pope's own views is heavy on it.

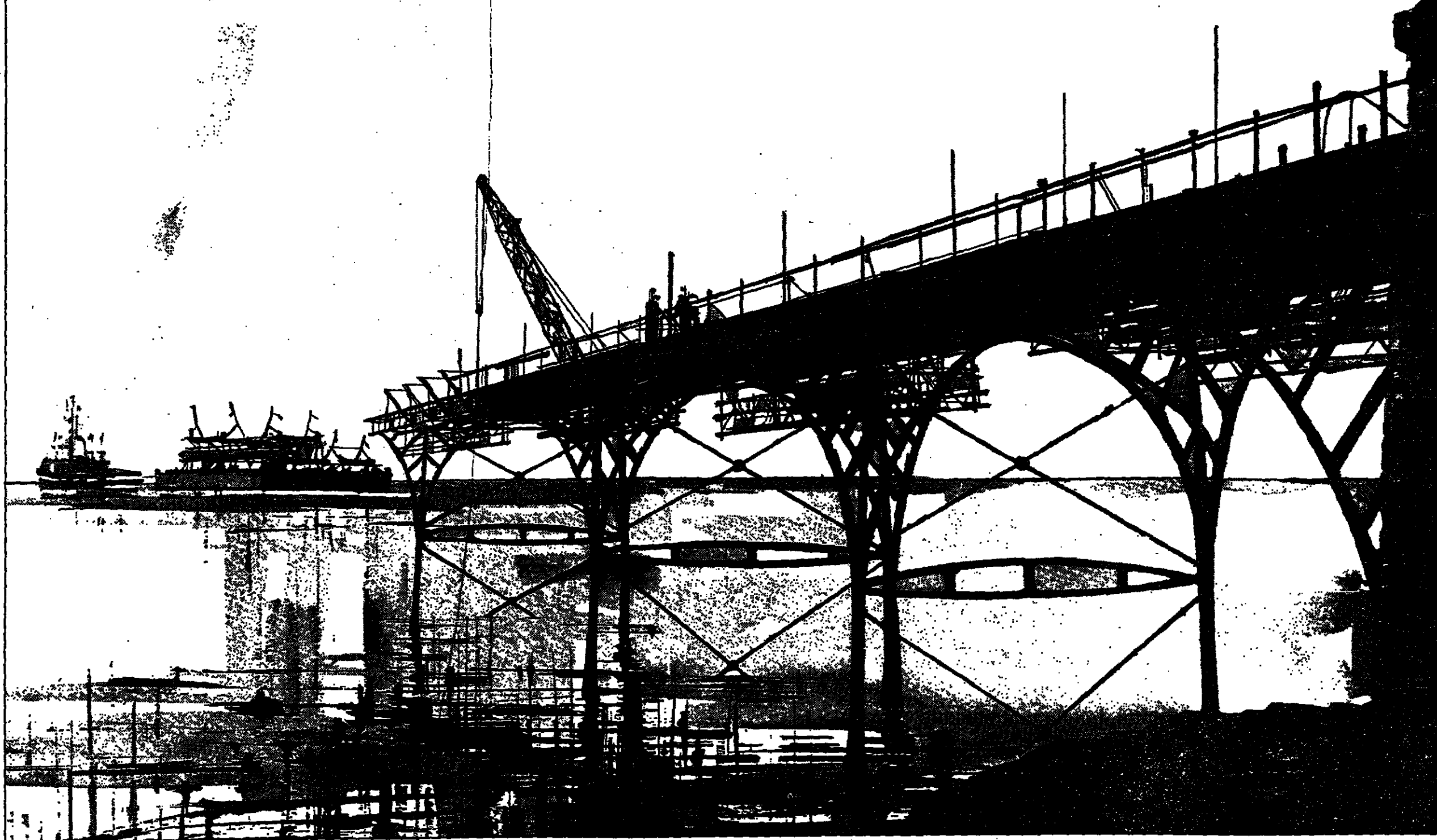
The document takes the form of a letter to Catholic bishops and opens by pointing out that the subject of homosexuality and the moral evaluation of homosexual acts have increasingly become a matter for public debate.

"Since this debate often advances arguments and makes assertions inconsistent with the teaching of the Catholic Church, it is quite rightly a cause for concern to all engaged in the pastoral ministry, and this congregation has judged it to be of sufficient importance to address to the bishops of the Catholic Church this letter on the pastoral care of homosexual persons."

The condemnation of homosexuality is seen to be contained in Old and New Testament teachings beginning right back at Genesis.

The document says: "To choose someone of the same sex for one's sexual activity is to annul the rich symbolism and meaning, not to mention the goals, of the creator's sexual design. Homosexual activity is not a complementary union able to transmit life; and so it thwarts the call to a life of that form of self-giving which the Gospel says is the essence of Christian living."

"This does not mean that homosexual persons are not often generous and giving of themselves; but when they engage in homosexual activity they confirm within themselves a disordered sexual inclination which is essentially self-indulgent."



When the oil price slumped, it seemed like the end of the pier.

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When the oil price took a tumble, so unfortunately did many companies. Among them was a large and long-established engineering concern.

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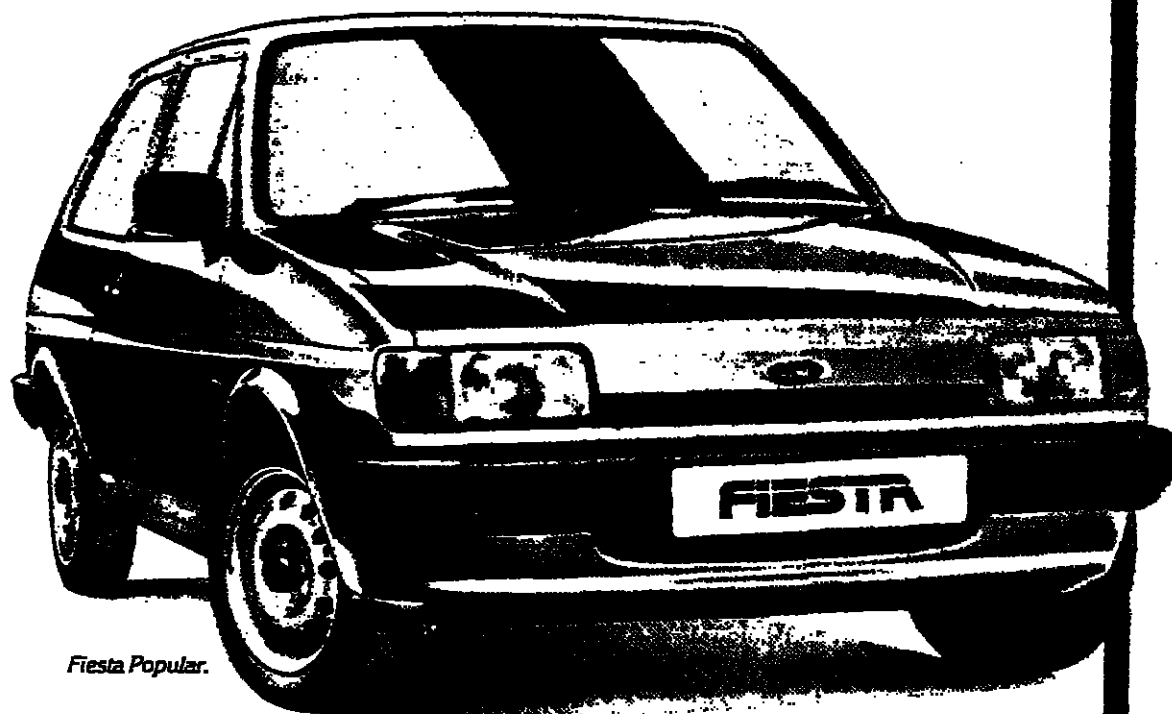
Buy a Fiesta or Sierra* by November 30th and take advantage of the Ford Credit Low Rate Finance Plans at 4.9% (APR 9.5%) or 2.5% (APR 4.8%).

If you're thinking of having a fling with a fun Fiesta, why not shift into gear now? The efficient Fiesta makes a good choice if you want to save money, and look at the benefits you can get with these Low Rate Finance Plans.

FIESTA	POPULAR	1.1L	1.4 GHIA	XR2
Cash price*	£4327.12	£5500.04	£6702.20	£6754.26
9.5% APR				
Initial Payment (Minimum 20%)	£865.42	£1100.01	£1340.44	£1350.85
36 Monthly Payments of	£110.29	£140.19	£170.83	£172.16
Charge for Credit	£508.74	£646.81	£788.12	£794.35
Total Credit Price	£4835.86	£6146.85	£7490.32	£7548.61
4.8% APR				
Initial Payment (Minimum 50%)	£2163.56	£2750.02	£3351.10	£3377.13
36 Monthly Payments of	£84.61	£82.12	£100.07	£100.84
Charge for Credit	£162.40	£206.30	£251.42	£253.11
Total Credit Price	£4489.52	£5706.34	£6953.62	£7007.37

If you make a minimum deposit of 20%, the rate is 4.9% (APR 9.5%). If you deposit 50% or more the rate is even less. In fact only 2.5% (APR 4.8%).

Check the chart to see which plan is best for you.



Fiesta Popular.



Sierra XR4x4.

If you're interested in any of the wide range of Sierra models, climb into the cockpit now.

The high quality of the Sierra's equipment makes it a great value car already. But with these Low Rate Finance Plans you have the opportunity for even better value.

As with the Fiesta, for a minimum deposit of 20% the rate is 4.9% (APR 9.5%). If you deposit 50% or more the rate is only 2.5% (APR 4.8%).

On either the Fiesta or Sierra your deposit can be in the form of cash, a trade-in, or both.

Remember, the Low Rate Finance Plans run until November 30th, so get moving now.

And if you go along to your Ford dealer today, you could get an even better deal.

SIERRA	1.6L	1.8GL	2.0i GLS	XR4x4
Cash price*	£7477.73	£8432.23	£9618.11	£12811.93
9.5% APR				
Initial Payment (Minimum 20%)	£1495.55	£1686.45	£1923.62	£2562.39
36 Monthly Payments of	£190.60	£214.93	£245.16	£326.56
Charge for Credit	£879.42	£991.70	£1131.27	£1506.62
Total Credit Price	£8357.15	£9423.93	£10749.38	£14318.55
4.8% APR				
Initial Payment (Minimum 50%)	£3738.87	£4216.12	£4809.06	£6405.97
36 Monthly Payments of	£111.65	£125.90	£143.60	£191.29
Charge for Credit	£280.54	£316.29	£360.55	£480.48
Total Credit Price	£7758.27	£8748.52	£9978.66	£13292.41

The above Low Rate Finance Plans are subject to credit approval and apply to Fiesta and Sierra vehicles registered between October 1st and 30th November 1986 in England, Scotland and Wales and which are subject to Conditional Sale Agreements arranged by participating Ford dealers and underwritten by Ford Motor Credit Company Limited, Regent House, 1 Hubert Road, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4QL. Applicants must be over 18 years of age and credit worthy. Please note various factory fitted options are available at extra cost. *Excluding RS Cosworth. *Maximum retail price as at Oct. 1st 1986 excludes delivery, number plates and road fund licence.



Democrats left behind in record spending on television campaigns

From Michael Banyon
Washington

As the close Senate contests enter the final, frantic week, candidates are spending record amounts of money on television campaigning.

But Republicans have spent almost twice as much as Democrats, who are having difficulty in matching the huge funds being made available by conservative groups and political action committees.

The House and Senate candidates have spent some \$300 million (\$213 million) out of the \$340 million raised so far, of which a third has come from special interest groups.

Spending by mid-October was up 25 per cent over the comparable period in the 1984 congressional elections, according to Common Cause, a citizens' lobby which keeps track of election spending.

Republicans are outspending Democratic candidates in the 34 Senate races by \$86 million to \$56 million.

In the House contests, where there are more Democratic incumbents, the Democrats lead, paying out more than \$82 million so far, compared with \$73 million by Republican contenders.

Control of the Senate is the critical issue in this election, and it is here that the Repub-

US MID-TERM ELECTIONS

licans have a great financial advantage. The actual parties are limited by law in what they can contribute to individual candidates from central funds, the amount being determined in each state by that state's population.

But the Republican Senate Committee is expected to spend the maximum allowed in all states, and has already reached the legal limits in many key races, including California, Louisiana, and South Carolina.

The Democratic committee, trying to stretch far more limited resources, has so far spent the maximum only in North Dakota and Oklahoma.

Both parties contributed \$1.2 million to the cost of television advertisements during the first half of this month.

But the Republican committee also spent \$2 million to help its candidates with such things as media, post and telephone, whereas the Democrats spent only \$1.3 million.

The parties' overall donations to Senate candidates

total around \$9 million, and are sent to the most strategically-placed states.

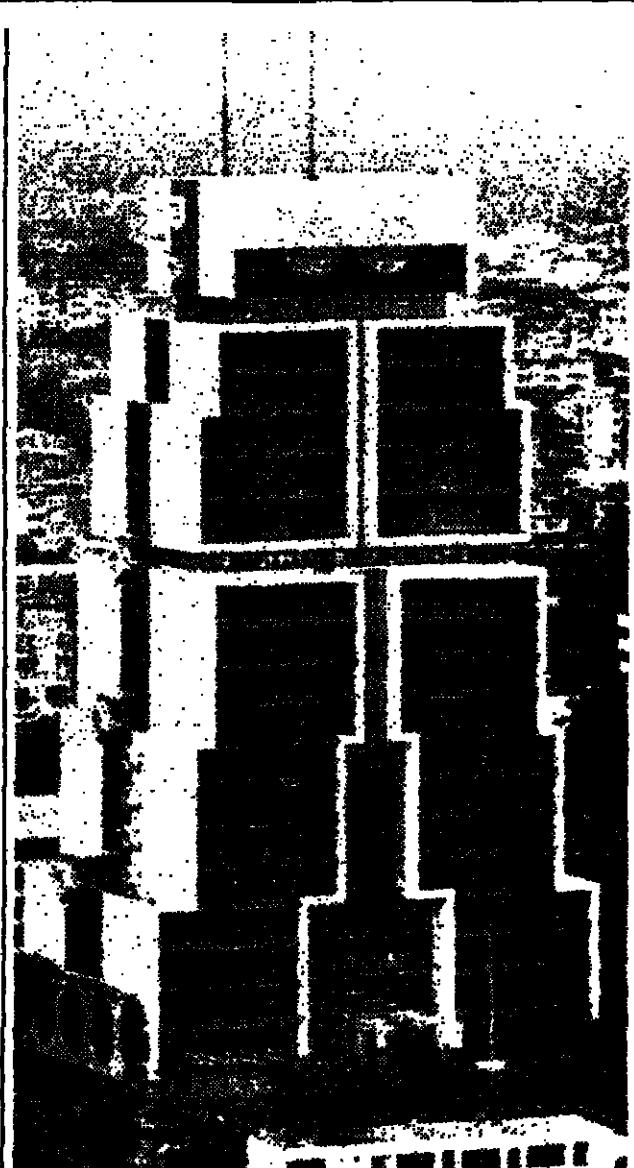
The most has gone to America's largest state, California, where the Republican challenger, Mr Ed Zechin, has received \$1,112,000 compared with the \$586,000 that the incumbent, Mr Alan Cranston, has received from Democratic central funds. Overall, the highest contribution was the \$1,170,000 that Senator Alfonse D'Amato received from the Republicans to defend his New York seat.

The key races earning the most Republican money include, in order: Pennsylvania, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina.

The Democrats' list also starts with California, followed by Florida, Missouri, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Washington and Oklahoma.

The question of payment for President Reagan's campaign trips has again become a political issue as he continues with his nationwide rallies.

White House and Republican party officials insist that all his travel, lodging, food and organizational expenses are paid by Republican candidates and state party organizations.



The world's first robot-shaped building, the 28 million, 19-storey Bank of Asia in Bangkok, which its Thai architect calls a mix of post-modern classicism and high technology.

New body set up to attack censorship

By Caroline Moorehead

A new international human rights body, Article 19, so called after the clause of freedom of opinion and expression in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was launched in London yesterday "to document censorship, defeat the censors and help the censored".

The organization, largely assembled by Mr Martin Ennals, former secretary-general of Amnesty International, was the brainchild of Mr Roderick MacArthur, a Chicago philanthropist and journalist, who arranged funding before his death in 1984.

Article 19's staff of eight will run a computer-based centre in south London providing information about censorship, conduct research and eventually produce reports on freedom of information all over the world.

Other organizations, most particularly Index on Censorship, already provide an effective service in this corner of human rights. Where Article 19 will differ, says its new director, Mr Kevin Boyle, is in its scale and its role as a campaigner and lobbyist at the UN, where it will emphasize censorship as a violation of human rights and make freedom of opinion and expression a matter of international concern and research.

Swedish unions tamed State workers lose pay parity battle

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

Industrial action by state and municipal workers that has disrupted Sweden's usually efficient welfare state for the past month ended yesterday in defeat for the unions on the crucial issue of pay parity with private industry.

The central organizations representing the unions, vital components of the so-called Swedish model for wage bargaining, which has guaranteed post-war industrial stability, were threatened with a revolt by individual unions which had expected a better agreement.

In the end, after the most complicated and drawn-out dispute in the public sector, the unions were given 8.8 per cent, a rise of only 0.3 per cent on the Government's last offer, the spurning of which a week ago led to a strike of 30,000 workers and a work-to-rule by another 200,000.

The 8.8 per cent must now be divided between the various unions concerned, representing 1.5 million workers.

Even as the settlement was announced, the nurses' union demanded that its members should receive the whole 8.8 per cent at the expense of other employees in day-care centres and municipal administration.

Mr Sture Nordh, chairman of KTK, the central bargaining organization, admitted defeat.

"Of course I am not satisfied," he said. "We have achieved an improvement for our members but we were simply faced with forces far too powerful for us to win the issue of pay parity with the private sector."

He said he had no plans to resign and added: "Our members are sensible. They know what we were up against."

The settlement of the dispute is a victory for the Socialist Government headed by Mr Ingvar Carlsson, the Prime Minister, whose anti-inflationary policies would have been wrecked by an agreement on pay parity.

The settlement, in which state mediators played a vital role, was a defeat for the tendency towards increased militancy among public sector unions, held responsible in recent years for holding the public to ransom in pursuit of settlements.

Public opinion, traditionally left-orientated, had veered completely against the unions as Swedes watched geriatric patients shunted between hospitals because of ward closures, and were left holding the baby when staff walked out of day-care centres.

In its low-key way, the settlement probably represents a domestic watershed comparable to that of Mrs Thatcher's taming of union militancy in Britain.

End of the gender factor

Women move into big-time politics

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Meet Mikulsky the candidate. She is proof that American women have finally erased the gender factor as they run in record numbers for state and national offices in the mid-term elections to be decided next week.

In campaign literature, she is not Ms or Mrs but simply, Mikulsky of Maryland. In newspaper articles, the inevitable references to women candidates, "the first female running for" or "only the second woman to achieve", are conspicuously lacking.

Pollsters who have been feeling the pulse of America in this lacklustre election report that the sex of a candidate is no longer an important factor, as it was even two years ago when Mrs Geraldine Ferraro became the first woman nominated as a vice-presidential candidate.

The change in voter attitudes has led to a number of firsts. In Nebraska, both parties broke with tradition and nominated women as their

nedy Townsend, a member of the famous Kennedy clan, topped that by raising \$1.7 million.

The ability to raise such large amounts represents another breakthrough, according to Irene Natividad of the National Women's Political Caucus.

In the past, women were definite underdogs in the money-raising game but the gap has closed rapidly as gender has become less important.

In marked contrast to her 1982 race for the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor Harriet Woods of Missouri said she now believed that "women can raise as much as men when they are running in comparable situations."

This year, as the Democratic candidate, she has raised more than \$2 million for an open-Senate seat in which she is a slight favourite, more than her Republican opponent, the former Governor, Mr Christopher Bond.

But in 1982, a dejected Mrs Woods was forced to cancel critically important television advertisements in the last week of the election because her treasury was depleted.

Many blamed this for her loss by only 26,000 votes, out of a total of 1.5 million cast, to the wealthy incumbent, Senator John Danforth, scion of the Ralston-Purina family.

By moving into the mainstream, beyond the "little woman" image which has dogged past campaigns, women have become targets of harsh rhetoric and the personal attacks which male candidates have fielded for years.

This is especially true in this election year, billed by pollsters as one of the nastiest in memory, largely because the races are not being run on national issues. They are dominated instead by personalities and local agendas.

Ironically, nowhere is this more apparent than in the Maryland race for the Senate in which Mikulsky, a Democrat who is favoured to win, is running against Linda Chavez, a former official in the Reagan White House.

In television ads filled with innuendo, Chavez has accused the unmarried Mikulsky, a fiery feminist, of being "anti-male", soft on communism, and "a San Francisco-style Democrat," meaning a liberal who supports gay causes.

Mikulsky has responded with uncharacteristic restraint. "They find her glamorous and they find me attractive," she quipped.

Indeed, the polls show that the working-class steelworkers and dockworkers who gave Mikulsky her start in the ethnic districts of Baltimore remain fiercely loyal to their former Representative.

This is despite the fact that she often comes across as a frumpy, sometimes loud, politically anachronism who espouses social programmes that went out with the Great Society.

"She is one of us," explained an unemployed electrician who remembers her door-to-door campaigns for a House seat.

Ms Chavez, on the other hand, is regarded as a smooth-talking "carpetbagger" who came to Maryland via California and the Reagan White House, to further her personal career. She is a new resident of the Maryland suburb of Montgomery County.



Kathleen Kennedy Townsend: gains in campaign financing candidates for governor, a milestone in US history.

Equally important, the women are not traditional female candidates who automatically espouse women's issues.

Helen Boosalis, a Democrat, is a seasoned campaigner who formerly served as the popular Mayor of Lincoln, Nebraska. Kay Orr, a Republican, is a fiscal conservative who is state treasurer.

Altogether, these liberated women candidates as diverse in attitudes as their male counterparts, are running for offices in almost every state.

There are 63 who are leading party candidates for House of Representatives seats; more than 20 are running in the 36 states which have governorship races this year; seven are running for the Senate and an estimated 40 women are running for the state offices of lieutenant-governor, treasurer, attorney-general and secretary of state.

This does not include women candidates for state legislatures. As their numbers have grown, women have made other important gains in the critical area of campaign financing, often the deciding factor in the media-dominated world of US politics. This year, women are candidates in four of the most expensive races for the House, in which the money raised exceeds \$1 million (£700,000).

Representative Helen Bentley, a Maryland Republican, has raised a record \$878,000 for a female incumbent but her challenger, Kathleen Ken-

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Chirac to make statement on terrorism and Middle East

From Diana Geddes, Paris

M. Jacques Chirac is considering making a policy statement on terrorism and the Middle East "within the next 10 days", the Prime Minister's office said yesterday.

The announcement came as politicians on both right and left stepped up their pressure on the Government to clarify its policy on the Middle East and to give Britain more support over the Hindawi affair.

The policy statement would be made just before the meeting of the EEC foreign ministers in London on November 10, at which Syria's involvement in terrorist acts is again likely to top the agenda.

According to M. Jean-Bernard Raimond, the Foreign Minister, France has already accepted nine of the 11 measures put forward by Britain on that issue at last weekend's meeting in Luxembourg, and would also be prepared to back a ban on arms sales to Syria.

M. Denis Baudouin, the Prime Minister's spokesman, yesterday firmly denied the existence of any deal with Syria on securing a truce in the

terrorist attacks against France.

However, he did confirm that France had made contact with "certain Arab states" over the Paris bombings, some of which had provided "some very valuable information". He insisted that Syria had never asked for anything in exchange for its help.

In particular, no new arms contracts were in the offing or were envisaged.

The last contract, concluded by the Socialists in July 1984, had included the sale of anti-tank missiles.

Measures had been taken to block that contract, and no arms had been delivered to Syria since March 16, the date that the right was returned to power.

According to *Le Monde*, the Government had obtained Syria's help in imposing a truce on the terrorists in exchange for a promise of arms and money for Syria.

It was clear yesterday that few people here believe the Government's repeated assurances that it never has, and never will, enter into any form of negotiation, direct or indirect, with the terrorists.

Rebel bishop welcomed in Tulsa



The Rev John Pasco, left, disciplined by the Church in Oklahoma for opposing the ordination of women, greets the Bishop of London, the Rt Rev Graham Leonard, in Tulsa, against the wishes of the Archbishop of Canterbury and fellow bishops, to conduct a confirmation service at a parish in conflict with the local Episcopal diocese.

Tariffs start US-Canada trade war

From John Best
Ottawa

A mini trade war has broken out between Canada and the United States, the world's two largest trading partners.

A succession of new tariffs imposed by the US in the past several months have infuriated many Canadian politicians and acutely embarrassed Mr Brian Mulroney, the Prime Minister, one of the most staunchly pro-American

Canadian leaders since the war.

The imposts are especially ironic as they came in the midst of negotiations between the US and Canada, aimed at removing the remaining barriers to bilateral trade.

Earlier this week, he went on US television to warn Americans that they would pay dearly for a 15 per cent duty imposed on Canadian softwood lumber by the Reagan Administration in

mid-October.

He used words like "pernicious", "venomous" and "harmful" to describe the countervailing tariff, which affects \$Can 4 billion (£2 billion) worth of Canadian exports annually.

He said that an ordinary American citizen would have to pay more to build a house because of the tariff.

This sounded a little like a cry for mercy by the Conservative Prime Minister, who

has been under merciless attack from the Commons Opposition for continuing the free-trade talks in the face of repeated American protectionist actions.

The American Administration, in adopting the measures, has been responding to congressional pressures generated by the \$Can 12 billion to \$Can 20 billion surplus which Canada regularly runs in its merchandise trade with the US.

German manoeuvres

British try to limit damage to the local environment

From Peter Davenport, Defence Correspondent
Willebadessen, West Germany

On a large makeshift table in the centre of a disused brickworks transformed into a temporary military headquarters, the movements of coloured wooden blocks represent the disposition of forces in this year's largest exercise for British troops in West Germany.

But for military commanders in BAOR the equally important statistics of Exercise Eternal Triangle were being logged on a map on a wall across the room.

Dozens of yellow and orange pins detailed incidents that could bring complaints from farmers and local residents, the inevitable result when 21,000 troops, 350 tanks, 4,000 vehicles, aircraft and helicopters play war games in a 200-mile-long, 50-mile-wide corridor of central Germany.

Roads become clogged with mud, crops crushed, fences damaged, buildings scraped and oil spill across fields.

Actions have to be explained

In any future conflict the enemy may well be the Warsaw Pact forces massed across the border, but today the real battle is to convince an increasingly sceptical West German public that the noise, disruption, damage and nuisance that are the side effects of such exercises are worthwhile.

Campaigns by the Green Party against the environmental effects of military manoeuvres, adverse local press comment and criticisms from politicians anxious to secure votes in forthcoming local elections make it necessary for military commanders to justify and explain their actions more than ever before.

There is a recognition among the most senior officers that, as the Greens gain greater influence in West Germany and more Germans forget the war years, the more difficult it will become to justify such manoeuvres, which are vital to train troops in near-combat situations rather than on artificial ranges.

To try to combat that the military is putting greater effort into winning over local public opinion, and the success of that campaign rates as highly as the lessons learnt from the imaginary battles between British and Soviet forces.

Thousands of leaflets have just been distributed by the British forces in Germany posing the question: "Manoeuvres in your area: is this too high a price to pay for freedom?" They outline the need for such manoeuvres and the efforts made to minimize damage and provide compensation when and where it occurs.

It is an expensive business. In 1984 damage compensation

in the Nato areas of West Germany totalled \$40 million; last year it was \$50 million, with a quarter of the costs being met by German forces and the rest by Britain and the Nato allies.

The cost of compensation for damage caused by Eternal Triangle is estimated at between £3 million and £4 million, and the phrase most heard from senior military commanders is "value for damage" — that the training benefit of a particular manoeuvre, for example, sending a squadron of 60-ton Challenger tanks across a farmer's field, is worth the price of the compensation that will have to be paid.

All troops involved, down to private, are briefed with the message of environmental care and damage control.

The Army has been angered by press comment criticizing its attitude towards local opinion, an allegation denied by senior officers.

They point out the lengths they go to to explain to residents and civil authorities the need for such exercises and the efforts taken to minimize damage. For example, on the present exercise 150 troops are permanently engaged on damage control. They repair fences and hedges, and clear roads of layers of mud.

Maj Gen Tony Malsen, commander of the First Armoured Division and director of the Eternal Triangle exercise said: "I believe the Germans accept the need for exercises but they are not prepared to accept unnecessary and wanton damage that could be avoided."

There is a well established complaint and claims adjudication procedure, and whenever possible military planners try to avoid staging large-scale exercises too often in the same area.

However, it was only a few weeks ago that the people around Paderborn, where Eternal Triangle is centred, saw 60,000 Belgian troops swarming across the hills, forests and quiet villages that make up the area.

Presence can be a real problem

Some of the incidents that form the basis of complaints are minor and are sorted out with a little diplomatic tact. At its worst, however, the presence of the military can be a real problem.

When the Eternal Triangle exercise winds down over the weekend the battle controller, Brigadier Jeremy MacKenzie will be studying the results of his damage-control operation as closely as the military lessons that will have been learnt.

"For me that is as important as the battle," he said. "We have to keep public opinion with us if we want to carry on doing this."

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6.75%	Share balances up to £2,499.99	9.51%
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7.00%	Interest annually	9.86%
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man manoeuvres try to limit age to the environment

Development, Defence (correspondent)
in West Germany

in the Nato areas of West Germany totalled £40 million last year it was £50 million, being met by German forces and the rest by Britain and the Nato allies.

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"For me that is as important as the battle," he said, "we have to keep public opinion with us if we want to carry on doing this."

Incidents have been caused by the in Germany since "When you are in this too to get for a minute the shoulders and a to maintain order and where it is a business competition

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Yugoslavia acts to halt opposition drift to Western democracy

From Dassa Trevisan, Belgrade

As the Government unpacked a set of measures designed to control galloping inflation, which will exceed 100 per cent this year, Yugoslavia's political establishment stepped up a campaign against critical intellectuals and other opponents, accusing them of taking advantage of delays in reforms to offer a bourgeois type of democracy in place of socialism.

The highest state authority, the eight-man presidency, together with the president of the party, senior figures in Yugoslavia's constituent republics and trade unions, met to analyse Yugoslavia's troubles and to confront what is regarded as an increasingly aggressive opposition which, in the view of the meeting, is already threatening the country's security.

A statement called for a resolute confrontation with "anti-communist forces and ideologies" intent on destabilizing the country, and a "clear line of demarcation" between justified criticism in the search for a way out of the crisis and outright, right-wing opposition, a phrase which embraced recently flourishing nationalism in Serbia, Yugoslavia's largest republic.

The authorities accuse the

opposition of blaming the party for all the country's ills — which presumably includes the party's own inability, because of strong resistance at local and republic levels, to implement programmes adopted three years ago.

A memorandum drafted by the Serbian Academy of Science and Arts and a petition by the Committee for the Defence of Freedom of Opinion were highlighted by the meeting as evidence that opponents were offering a bourgeois model of democracy and seeking Western-style free elections and a free press.

The meeting felt that opponents were attempting to spread mistrust and a view that the Communist Party was unable to overcome the current crisis.

The federal establishment is worried that such a trend is also spreading within the party's own rank and file and that many leading party members in publishing institutions share such views.

The Serbian academy, the oldest and most prestigious intellectual institution in the republic, has suggested that Serbs have not been treated on an equal basis with other nationalities in the present

federal structure. Leading figures in the Serbian party itself, especially after the rebellion in the Kosovo region in 1981, when the authorities appeared powerless to protect the Serbian population there, share this feeling.

Five years after the Albanian riots in Kosovo the exodus of Serbs has been gaining momentum and, according to recent figures, about 2,000 Serbs have sold their homes and properties this year to find refuge in other parts of the country.

Kosovo provokes strong nationalistic feelings among Serbs, and containment of that feeling becomes increasingly difficult without removal of the causes of Serbian dissatisfaction, especially in that region.

The Serbian academy has responded to the political campaign by refusing to take part in its own centenary this year and postponing celebrations until next year.

Its memorandum, which still has to be finalized and approved by the academics, accuses the party of inertia and says the crisis in Yugoslavia has reached such serious proportions that it could lead to nation's disintegration.

Palermo Mafia trial could end in disgrace

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The mass trial of more than 400 alleged Mafia criminals in Palermo resumed today after a day's break marked by efforts to save it from an ignominious end.

The trial is taking far too long and some of the accused, including 20 men described as dangerous criminals, are due to be released on November 8 when they will have been held as long as the law allows without a final verdict.

Even worse, so far as the impression it will make on public opinion, defence lawyers seem determined to insist on having read out in court all the documentation concerning pre-trial investigations and fresh evidence arising during the hearing.

As this runs to about 800,000 pages and would take several years to read, an acceptance of the request by the court would mean that none of the accused would still be in custody when the verdicts finally emerge.

Signor Virginia Rognoni, the Minister of Justice, decided on Wednesday to withdraw an amendment for legislation now before the Justice Commission of the Chamber of Deputies.

His amendment would have cancelled the time spent on actual hearings from the period permitted to hold a trial before a verdict is given.

Other parties in the parliamentary commission objected to his method and preferred the drafting of a separate Bill on the subject. There was also a call for a full debate in the chamber.

Meanwhile in Palermo defence lawyers discussed the position they will take today about the reading of evidence.



Cao Thi Bich, aged 5, and an unidentified man peering out of the portholes of the US-owned merchant ship, *Sandy's Bay*, which rescued 63 Vietnamese boat people in the South China Sea and arrived with them in Thailand yesterday. All are guaranteed resettlement under an international pact aimed at encouraging ships' captains to pick up boat people.

Priest fails in search for Israeli atom man

By Nicholas Beeson

An Australian priest abandoned his search yesterday for a former Israeli nuclear technician who revealed secrets of his country's nuclear arsenal and subsequently disappeared in London.

The Rev John McKnight said in London that he was returning to Sydney after a largely fruitless six-day hunt for Mr Mordechai Vanunu in Israel.

Mr Vanunu disappeared on September 30 from a London hotel, after he had exposed his country's most closely guarded secret to *The Sunday Times*.

Mr McKnight said he believed that Mr Vanunu had been abducted by agents of Israel's intelligence service Mossad, from London and taken to Israel against his will. He thought the Israeli was being held at the high security prison at Gadara.

The priest said he became worried when he received a phone call from Mr Vanunu, who said he feared Mossad might try to apprehend him for telling *The Sunday Times* among other things, that Israel had stockpiled between 100 and 200 nuclear weapons.

He predicted that Mr Vanunu would be tried in JERUSALEM. Mr McKnight may have failed to find Mr Vanunu, but he succeeded in stirring a public debate on the issue here. Not much of it is very flattering to Mr McKnight (Ian Murray writes).

The weekly paper *Kotzer Rashit*, called Mr McKnight's visit a farce, but said that, as far as Mr Vanunu is concerned, the official denial that he is here will be very difficult to retract. "If Vanunu is in Israel he has reason to worry."

Soviet cruise liner chief dismissed

Moscow (AP) — The head of the Soviet Union's cruise liner fleet has been dismissed for smuggling a suitcase from Italy into the Black Sea port of Odessa on board a Soviet passenger ship, *Partinaya Zhizn* (Party Life), the Communist Party monthly, said.

The official, Mr V. S.

Petukhov, was also expelled from the party, a step that sometimes precedes criminal charges against a party member, according to the November edition of the monthly.

Another official, Mr P. G. Pyanov, deputy chief of the Black Sea passenger fleet, was sacked and thrown out of the

party in connection with the scandal.

The magazine did not make any link with the Black Sea collision on August 31 between the passenger liner *Admiral Nakhimov* and the freighter *Pyotr Vasyev*, in which nearly 400 people perished.

Rival halts Sri Lanka rebel action

Colombo (Reuters) — One of Sri Lanka's Tamil rebel groups says attacks by a rival organization have forced it to suspend all military activities against the central Government in the island's north.

The People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam said that it was suspending its

operations after some of its men were assaulted on Tuesday and their arms removed by the rival Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

"We understand the Tigers are planning to eradicate our organization and in order to prevent another bloodbath, we are suspending all ac-

tivity," it said in the rebel-controlled Jaffna city.

The LTTE move appeared to be part of its attempt to override the other guerrilla groups in the area before its planned declaration of an independent state in January next year.

New Iran succession crisis

Kidnap rebounds on Khomeini heir

By Hanzir Teimourian

A political crisis has developed in Iran as a result of a public snub that Ayatollah Khomeini, the country's octogenarian spiritual leader, has inflicted on Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, his designated successor.

Some of Ayatollah Montazeri's closest aides and protégés have been arrested and accused of treason. At the same time, Ayatollah Khomeini has publicized a note of his to the Information Minister, Ayatollah Mahammad Reza Shahr, that legal proceedings against the accused must continue.

Ayatollah Montazeri, who has been chosen by an Assembly of Experts to inherit all the spiritual and temporal powers of Ayatollah Khomeini on the latter's death, travelled to Tehran from Qum earlier this month to appeal on behalf of the accused. He did not succeed, despite submitting his resignation.

The crisis was brought to a head at the beginning of the month with the arrest in Tehran of Mr Layan al-Mahmoud, the acting head of the Syrian Embassy, by the anti-vice squad.

The Iranian Government announced that the diplomat had been abducted by Western agents, persisting with the explanation even after the Syrian diplomat's release 24 hours later. Some of Ayatollah

Montazeri's aides were subsequently arrested and accused of murder, abduction, treason, and links with Savak, the Shah's secret police.

The man at the centre of the affair is Mr Mehdi Hashemi, the head of the Office for Liberation Movements, and a brother of Mr Montazeri's son-in-law, Mr Hadi Hashemi. He was jailed for life by the previous regime for abducting and strangling Ayatollah Shamsabadi, a pro-Shah cleric.

The prevailing theory in Tehran is, however, that Mr Mehdi Hashemi's notoriety has at last provided a good excuse to Ayatollah Montazeri's rivals in the Khomeini succession struggle to weaken his standing.



Ayatollah Montazeri offer of resignation

France to return suspects

The Hague (Reuters) — After months of legal wrangling, France has agreed to extradite to The Netherlands two men suspected of being behind the kidnapping of the brewery magnate, Mr Freddie Heineken nearly three years ago.

Cor van Hout and Willem Holleeder are expected to be returned under guard on a special plane.

Island back to normal

Noumea (AFP) — A state of emergency declared in the French Pacific Ocean territory of Wallis and Futuna early on Wednesday has been lifted.

The emergency was declared because of unrest among local chiefs protesting about the transfer of eight French civil servants, seven of whom have already left Wallis.

Brick trick

Melbourne (Reuters) — Cesare Dichiera, aged 43, a glazier who drummed up trade by paying to have bricks buried through windows was given a 12-month suspended sentence here.

Etna erupts

Catania (AP) — Mount Etna shook from earth tremors and erupted early yesterday, but posed no immediate danger to villages on the slopes.

Six spies jailed by India

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi

A Delhi court has sentenced six people, including five former government officials, to prison terms of between five and eight years for spying for the CIA. The officials occupied senior posts in various departments.

They were found guilty of supplying classified information to CIA agents in India since 1962, including drawings of Soviet guns, missiles and radar. The agents were identified as Mr William Dekker, Mr James Higan, Mr Vanden Doss, Mr David Parker and Mr and Mrs Donald Schuller.

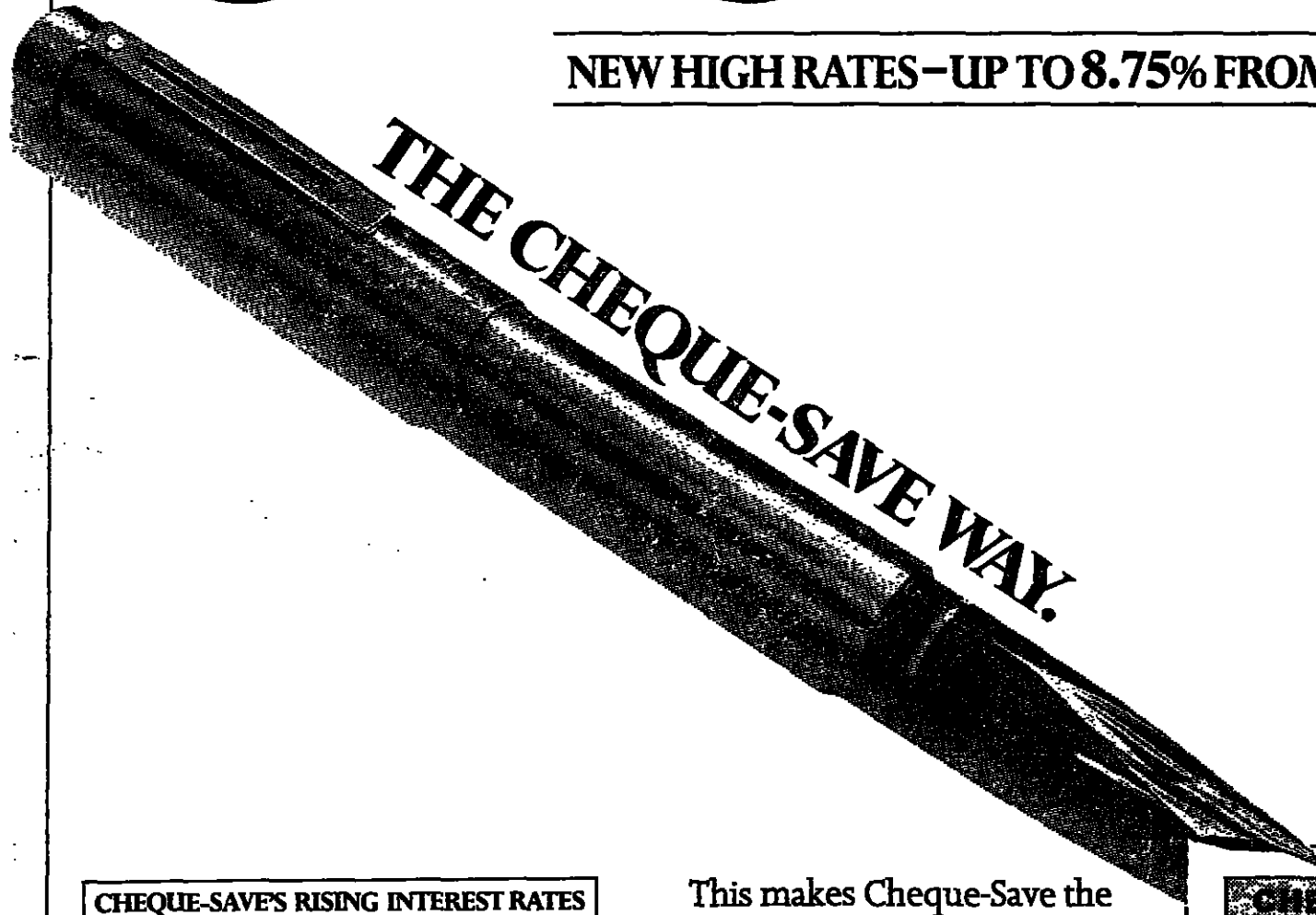
A consultant engineer, P. E. Mehta, was sentenced to six years in prison. He was named during the trial as the conduit between the Indian officials and US diplomats.

The five former officials, two directors of the State Planning Commission and three private secretaries to Cabinet ministers, were sentenced to five years each. The judge later ruled that sentences on the various charges should run concurrently, so all six will spend three years in prison.

In Punjab, Sikh terrorists belonging to the Khristian Commandos claimed responsibility for a 2.2 million rupee bank robbery, in the course of which three people, the bank manager, a security guard and a passer-by, were killed.

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Priest fails in search for Israeli atom man

By Nicholas Beeson

An Australian priest who denied his search yesterday for a former Israeli nuclear scientist who revealed secrets of his country's nuclear arm and subsequently disappeared in London.

The Rev John McKnight, who returned to Sydney after a largely fruitless search for Mr Mordechai Vanunu in Israel, Mr Vanunu disappeared on September 3 from a London hotel, after having exposed his country's closely-guarded secrets.

Mr McKnight said he believed that Mr Vanunu had been abducted by agents of Israeli intelligence. Mr Vanunu, from London, was taken to Israel against his will, he thought the Israeli was being held at the high security prison at Gadera.

The priest said he became worried when he received a phone call from Mr Vanunu who said he feared Mossad might try to apprehend him. He told the priest that he had smuggled between 10 and 200 nuclear weapons.

He predicted that Mr Vanunu would be tried in secret. **IN JERUSALEM:** Mr McKnight may have failed to find Mr Vanunu, but he succeeded in stirring a polemic debate on the issue here. Mr McKnight (clan name) was a priest.

The weekly paper *Keter* said Mr McKnight had said that, according to the official denial, he is here will be very difficult to return. "If Vanunu is in Israel, he has reason to worry."

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New Iran succession crisis

kidnap rebounds Khomeini heir

By Hamid Teimourian

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Montazeri's aides were subsequently arrested and accused of murder, abduction, treason, and links with the Shah's secret police.

The man at the centre of the affair is Mr Mehdi Hashemi, the head of the Office of Liberation Movement and a brother of Mr Vanunu's son-in-law, Mr Hadi Hashemi. He was jailed for the previous regime for subverting and strangling Ayatollah Khomeini, a pro-Shah cleric.

The prevailing theory is that he is, however, the Mr Mehdi Hashemi's name has at last provided a pool of evidence to Ayatollah Khomeini's struggle to retain his standing.

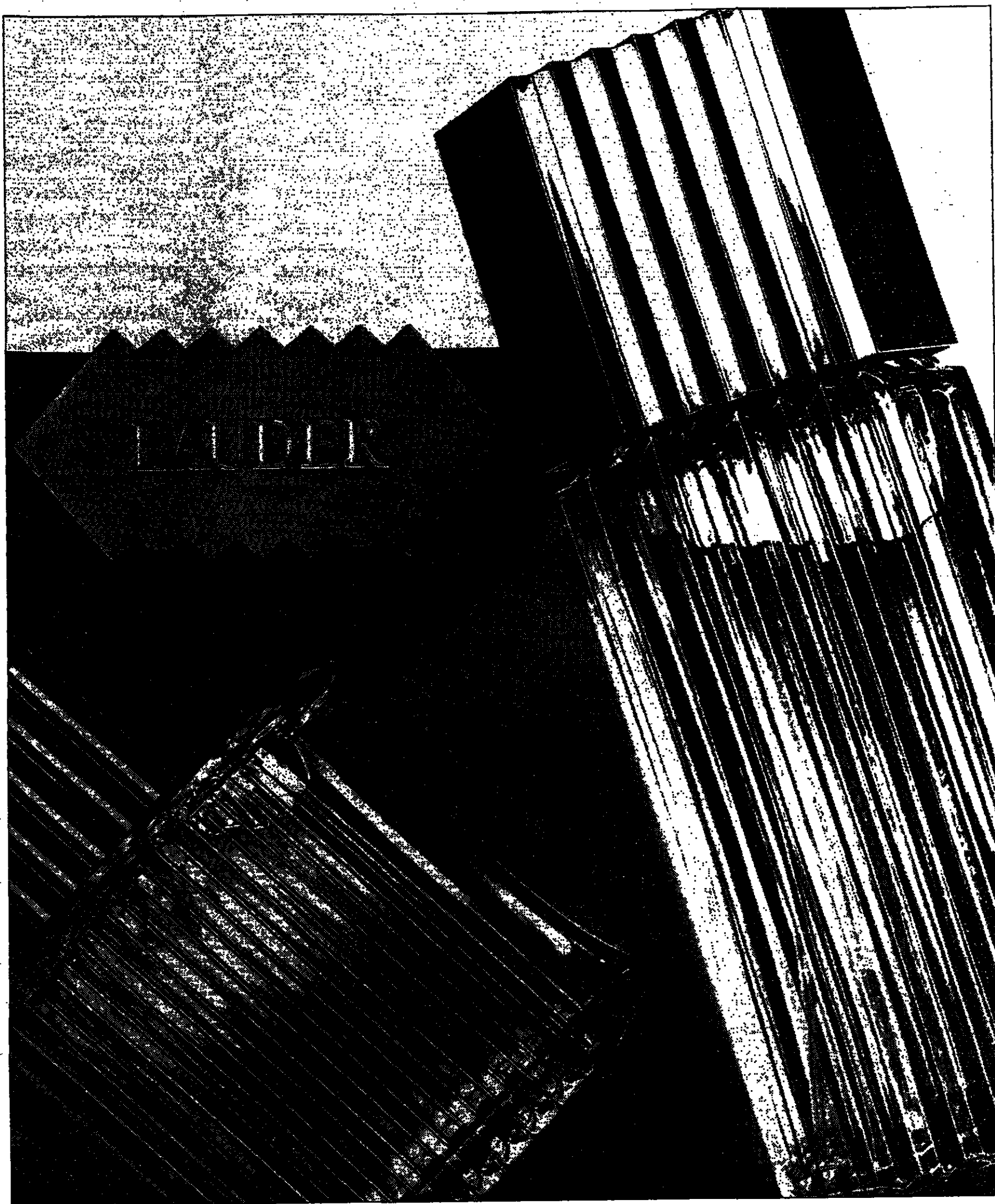
Ayatollah Montazeri, after his resignation

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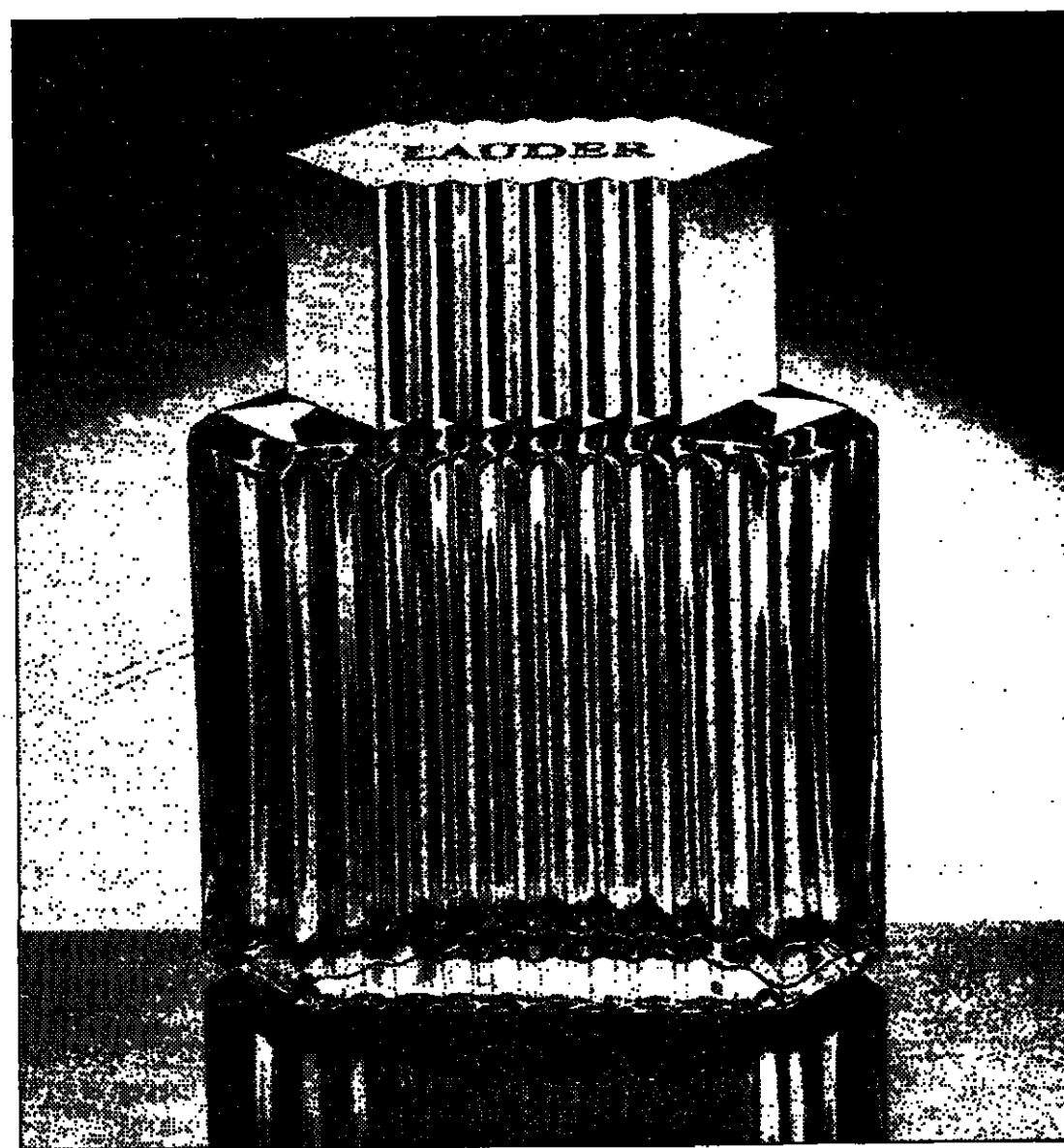
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nation

Most of this stuff is ungodly boring", said an American called Peters in the middle of *The Business of Excellence* (Thames). Mr Peters had everything going for him to make his words ring true. For a start, he was giving a 40-minute uninterrupted lecture which was replayed to us at the soporific time of 11.30 p.m. Secondly, it was on the subject of the organization of American business. No doubt this is a fascinating topic for some people, including his audience of mainly plain, grey-haired men, but it is not one that normally does much for us folk who like to snuggle down at this hour to the sound of one on halls - or simply snuggle down in the case of much other late-night entertainment.

However, though Tom Peters's lecture was perhaps ungodly in that it was more about our makers than our Maker, boring it certainly was not. Indeed, it was one of the most extraordinary rants I have ever heard on television - loud enough to make a bible-better buckie.

TELEVISION

What was most extraordinary about it was that his message was delivered - and apparently received - as though it was as controversial as a sermon on cannibals when to the economically ignorant it appeared common sense: the public want products that work, vast companies are inefficient and suffice it to say, people are more important than machines and should speak to each other, and business management "scientists" do not know what they are talking about. Being one himself, he obviously knew exactly what he did not know he was talking about and kept apologizing, no doubt for the benefit of his ignorances, for earning so much money for stating the obvious.

In *Olga Goes to Hollywood* (BBC2), *Forty Minutes* moving follow-up film about a Russian dissident family who emigrated to California, it was clear, however, that dollars do not make a new Jerusalem for everyone - which is why the family is going to the old one.

Andrew Hislop

Ranting sense of business

Improbably winning comedy

- CINEMA**
- Men (15)**
Renoir
 - That Was Then ... This Is Now (15)**
Cannons Oxford Street, Pantons Street
 - Murphy's Law (18)**
Cannons Oxford Street, Haymarket
 - "Made in London"**
Museum of London
 - Gone to Earth (PG)**
Electric



Dextrous rivals: Helmer Lauterbach (left) and Uwe Ochsenknecht in *Men*

Doris Dorrie's *Men* is the most successful German film in box-office terms since the war - an achievement that must be attributed to its feat in exploiting a style almost unprecedented in German cinema, the light situation comedy. Dorrie obeys the key rule of the game, which is to take a single, strong comic idea, and pursue it simply and conscientiously.

The idea has the manner of a classic comedy plot. A husband, who is perfectly content with his own double standards of marital fidelity, is outraged to find his wife has a lover. He hits on the somewhat masochistic notion of moving in as the unsuspecting lover's flat-mate, intent on discovering what superior attractions the man possesses. The answer is that while the husband is a neat, clean, yuppie advertising executive his rival is a Bohemian, drop-out and slob. The husband devises a terrible revenge, setting out to pervert the unhappy man to the ways of cleanliness, ambition and the success ethic.

Dorrie is light on incidental comedy business (though there is a nice scene when the husband disguises himself as King Kong when his wife comes to call) but compensates with the dexterity of the performances - Helmer Lauterbach as the husband, the glowering Uwe Ochsenknecht as the rival and Ulrike Kriemer as the spirited wife. The film's admirers overstate the case when they compare *Men* to Wilder and Lubitsch; but it is still pretty good Dorrie Dorrie.

Strange indeed is the world of S.E. Hinton, whose novels of tortured adolescence have been adapted to the screen in *Tex*, *The Outsiders*,

Rumblefish and now *That Was Then ... This Is Now*. It is a surreal world peopled mainly by kids, with grown-ups making only fleeting and rarely welcome intrusions. Life is lived on the city streets, and mean they are in look and spirit. Violence and sudden death are facts of life. Delinquency is inescapable. Gang enemies are life. Friendships though are as passionate as rage: love is a powerful and declared bond between the boys. Ms Hinton is no feminist; the women in her stories are passive and protected. Sentiment is strong and the atmosphere is pervaded by a melancholy, romantic regret for the passing of an illusory youthful happiness - which is the significance of the title of *That Was Then ... This Is Now*.

The script is adapted, serviceably enough, by Emilio Estevez, the tough, diminutive son of Martin Sheen. Estevez also plays the leading role of Mark, a disturbed and angry boy who has grown up since (in the way of things in Hinton novels) his dad shot his mother, in the fatherless home of his best friend Bryon (Craig Sheffer). When Bryon gets serious with a girlfriend, Mark's jealousy and sense of rejection lead him to reckless acts that endanger their lives and friendship. It is all very grim and artificial, but Estevez, who glares like an infant

Kirk Douglas, and Sheffer, a personable and clever stage-trained actor, play as if they believe it all.

Thirty years ago J. Lee Thompson was making polite British films like *An Alligator Named Daisy*, *Woman in a Dressing Gown*, *Tiger Bay* and *The Guns of Navarone*. Now, at 72, he is enjoying a renaissance, directing violent revenge thrillers for Cannon. Even as Charles Bronson vehicles go, *Murphy's Law* is high on violence and dirty talk.

Bronson is a veteran cop with domestic and drink problems (Gail Morgan Hickman's script cheerily adopts all the clichés of the genre) who finds himself framed for murder, and makes his escape shackled to a foul-mouthed delinquent punk (Kathleen Wilhoite). Together they run down the real mass-murderer who turns out (as the film's novel touch) to be a crazy lady (Carrie Snodgrass) who is always getting her face splattered with the blood of victims shot at close range.

It is not elegant, but Thompson still has the ability to keep the action, however unlikely, moving briskly. Bronson, his geologically textured face ever more tightly fixed in its single expression, is one of the most eccentric star figures of recent times. The best bargain for London

cinema-goers is still the series of *Made in London* shows presented by the Museum of London in collaboration with the National Film Archive and with the sponsorship of Nomura International. They are every Tuesday and Thursday at 6.10 in the museum, and tickets cost a desirous £1.20. The programmes regularly include rarities and little-known films alongside the more familiar classics of British cinema.

The films often seem specially apposite complements to the museum's more conventional exhibits, with much forgotten detail of the way we used to live. *Love on Wheels* (November 1), for example, has Jack Hulbert on a 1933 Green Line bus tour, and a chase through Selfridges. In *Gert and Daisy's Weekend* (November 18) there is a mass of curious sidelights on wartime living, as Elsie and Doris Waters, unusually cast as rural matrons, deal with evacuees. Tom Walls's *A Cup of Kindness* (November 25) and Carol Reed's adaptation of J.B. Priestley's *Laburnum Grove* (November 27) give a glimpse of life on the new council-house housing estates of the Thirties.

Made in London is now in its sixth year; and the 300th show next Thursday will be a surprise screening of a major British film newly restored by the National Film Archive. Tuesday's show is no secret however: it is Jack Raymond's *The Frog*, a 1937 Edgar Wallace thriller, with Gordon Harker and a young Jack Hawkins.

The programme on December 4 is Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger's adaptation of Mary Webb's *Gone to Earth*, which meanwhile has a limited run at the Electric. The print of the film has just been restored by the National Film Archive, in recognition of the current vogue for Powell and Pressburger. Visually it is certainly remarkable. The Shropshire countryside, marvellously captured by Christopher Challis's cinematography, is used like a spectacular stage which comes most strikingly into its own in the crazed finale.

At other levels though the film is still as ludicrous as it seemed in 1950. It was never possible to read Mary Webb's straight-faced *Gone to Earth* as a quality of Gibbons than Webb, with its tale of the country lass caught between the wicked squire and the mother's-boy friend; Stephen Murray snarling and growling at an ancient retainers; and a wild variety of Mummeret accents, including Jennifer Jones's Californian variation. Small wonder that her husband and producer David Selznick was so dismayed by the film that he practically remade it with the aid of Rouben Mamoulian.

THEATRE

The Archbishop's Ceiling

The Pit

The fact that Arthur Miller wrote this East European piece in the aftermath of Watergate prompts the expectation of another work like *The Crucible* examining modern America from a distant perspective. What Watergate has supplied, however, is not the play's content but its theatrical technique. Much the most interesting question it raises is: How do people express themselves when they are under surveillance?

The setting is the living-room of a former archiepiscopal mansion, now an open house, where visiting writers are entertained by Marcus, a senior author in favour with the regime. Tonight he has two guests: an American (Adrian) fascinated by Eastern Europe, and Sigmund, a dissident genius whose latest work has just been seized by the authorities.

The meeting takes place under an ornate baroque ceiling. A symbol of the imperial past and of the all-seeing eye of God, it is also probably bugged. And the writers who assemble there, all watching each other, are producing books involving their shared mistress - Maya - who is suspected of organizing orgies for the benefit of foreign intelligentsia. Everyone, in short, is spying on everyone else.

Miller proceeds to sharpen the contradictions and alliances between them by focusing on their separate attitudes towards the act of confiscation. The defiant Sigmund is prepared for gaol rather than silent exile. Adrian is all for turning the case into an international human-rights scandal. Marcus, with memories of the Stalinist dark ages,

is for compromise and artistic self-satisfaction.

It is a dialogue between an American innocent and two generations of East European experience. What makes it theatrically electrifying is the self-censorship imposed on the speakers by the possibility of hidden microphones. This has the effect of converting the main dialogue into an urgent sub-text.

When I saw the play in Bristol last year, I thought that the life began draining out of it when the company started conversing without fear of eavesdroppers. At the Pit, I sat through the first half of Nick Hamm's production intending to eat my words. A marvellously complex atmosphere develops when combining danger, sexual tension, hospitality and the sense of ambiguous friendship between people who know very little about each other.

Anyone who has visited the East will verify the truth of this picture; and the production projects it with great agility, switching from explosions of terrified anger to broad comedy, as when Adrian (Roger Allam) starts delivering glowing testimonials to the country for the benefit of the unseen listeners. Jane Lapotaire dominates these scenes as a vigilant hostess, full of banter and sensual fun but freezing into reserved generalities when a dangerous topic crops up, and matching gentle speech with savage physical gestures.

This vitality, alas, does not survive into the second act. David de Keyser's Marcus and John Shrapnell's Sigmund retain their conviction as detailed studies of political adversaries; but, once the figures start engaging in open dispute, the piece descends into American tribunal drama with every character coming on as a moral pugilist who always has one more thing to say, none of it conclusive.

As at Bristol, the play has prompted a magnificent set this time from Founi Dimou.

Antigone

Duke of Cambridge

Anouilh's purpose in revamping Sophocles in 1942 was to offer his wartime audience an icon of resistance to tyranny. Despite the hopelessness of his heroine's cause, it still seems remarkable that the occupying Germans permitted a production at all; perhaps they took his portrait of them as a compliment.

Directed by Malcolm Sherman, The Company have had the right instinct in keeping more or less in period. A torch-singer introduces the first half with "Stormy Weather", a saxophone the second with "Cry Me a River"; the Chorus (Tony Marshall), in spats and a white linen jacket, is at one point discovered sniffing something; the Nurse has an Edgar Wallace to hand; a corner of the L-shaped room is pasted with old French newspapers. Lewis Galantiere's translation - here short of a couple of Guards, and with the Messenger and Page conflated into a Singer - is similarly

period, a kind of Third Programme demotic which strains to render everyday speech but will keep lapsing into grammar. And when Creon, with a bottle of Fitou at his elbow, declares that "it's not all beer and skittles" one can only suggest that the standard script needs a thorough overhaul.

The crux of the piece is Creon's lengthy interview with Antigone in which he urges her to desist from her token attempts to bury her dead brother Polyneices - an act punishable by death. Adam Kimmel's initially mild-mannered gangster conveys the banality of evil with a judicious blend of hectoring and patronizing, but finds thin support in Anne Harris's fervent but off-centre Antigone. Miss Harris tends to gabble her lines, as does David Finch's spivvy Guard. Admittedly, they have to contend with the filthiest acoustics in fringe theatre, but something will really have to be done if this largely agreeable production is to be comprehensible.

Martin Cropper

Consistently fluent charm

One pleasing feature of the Britten-Tippett Festival is that its programmes have made no attempt at charting chronological progress. Thus, as in the London Sinfonietta's last concert of the series, absorbing comparisons have been made between works by both composers from different times.

In this instance we heard three pieces by Britten, one each from the Twenties, the Forties and the Sixties. All of them contained the common

threads of fluency and, even at the darkest, most intense moments of the Cello Symphony, an associated beguiling, natural charm.

Those qualities appear even in the Four French Songs of

1928, settings of poets - Hugo and Verlaine - as contrasting as the 14-year-old composer's responses. The models are blatant, but already there is much that is recognizably Britten. And certainly he makes no apology for anything, derivative or original.

Moreover, it is easy to forgive the odd obvious touch, like the chiming piano in "Sageesse" or the overblown pathos in "L'Enfance". Everything is so ingeniously done, and it was with a certain wide-eyed innocence that Jill Gomez, the soloist, seduced one's sensibilities here.

There is little innocence, however, in the predominantly dark Cello Symphony of 1963, for all the freedom of its language. All kinds of influences have been thoroughly absorbed by now, and the result, despite a finale that seems to me curiously dilute in effect, is as much a tribute to Shostakovich as to its dedicatee, Mstislav Rostropovich. Christopher van Kampen, who has had an extraordinarily busy week, gave it his considerable all.

To fill the gap between the ages, there was *The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra* of 1946, still didactic music of the best kind, spectacular yet with its own profundity. Here the Sinfonietta and Simon Rattle were able to reveal openly in their own virtuosity, which had been plain all evening.

Tippett's Dionysiac *Ritual Dances* (1947-52), meanwhile, were given a quite glorious performance with which even Rattle seemed particularly pleased. And the Corelli Variations (1953) began the evening in an opulent wash of string sound, the texture crowned by the solo violins of Nona Liddell and Joan Atherton.

CONCERT

LS/Rattle
Elizabeth Hall/
Radio 3

OPERA

Cav and Pag
Coliseum

tionally formal groupings to banners dropped from the flies.

Nobody needs reminding that things like Alfio's song and the Easter Hymn are conventional set-pieces: what is interesting is how their square-cut foreignness can ever seem to be subsumed within a straightforward piece of story-telling. With disabled rudely unsuspended about every ninety seconds, *Cavalleria rusticana* becomes a bit dismal to behold.

Pagliacci has more going for it, but still the production deals hammer-blows to its sophistication. The prologue is not delivered directly to the audience; instead Tonio makes it his speech to the schools' drama workshop. No matter that this requires some sleight of hand in Edmund Tracey's translation: it serves the purpose of allowing the producer to interrupt the dramatic continuity where he pleases, and not where the world would seem to be asking.

Since the orchestra is heavily managed by Jacques Delaite in both operas, the only pleasures of the evening are in the design and in some of the singing. Gerard Howland's toppling set, interpretable as town or theatre, could be the container for a much more intelligent production, and Deirdre Clancy's costumes are in the thoroughly-researched tradition of BBC serials (I suppose we are circa 1910, though a scrap of dancing from Nedda and Peppino, to *Mascagni*, suggests a date in the 1920s).

The *Cavalleria* cast is dominated by a firmly projected but somewhat uniformly shrilled Santuzza from Jane Eaglen. Edmund Barham sounds a bit compressed as Turiddu, and Malcolm Rivers offers a workaday Alfio, whom this production has as the local gangster boss. Fiona Kimm makes one wish that Lola's part were far larger, so splendidly does she act, sing and move as his moll. In *Pagliacci* Helen Field is a fine, nervy, headstrong Nedda, a shade light of voice for this role. Rowland Sidwell is Englishly lyrical as Canio, and Nicholas Folwell gets much out of the lower reaches of Tonio's part. Only Bonaventura Bottone as Peppino sounds perfectly at home throughout.



Jane Eaglen's dominantly projected Santuzza

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Screen gems lost in the ether

Tomorrow night the BBC begins its celebration of 50 years of television with some popular repeats. But many much-loved classic programmes have gone forever. Peter Waymark finds out why

In the beginning, and for many years afterwards, the preoccupation in television was making programmes and getting them on the air. Little thought was given to preserving them for future generations.

A few programmes were made on film, and film can be stored. But the majority went out live and the only way to record them was to point a camera at the screen while the programme was being transmitted. It was a crude method, which produced fuzzy results, and, not surprisingly, it was sparingly used.

Of the pre-war period, almost the only record comprises filmed snippets produced by the BBC for promotional purposes. The immediate post-war years are little better covered, unless the programmes happened to be on film.

This has produced some curious anomalies. From current affairs programmes like *Panorama*, filmed reports have survived but not the live studio context. Not one complete *Panorama* remains from the 1950s. A key event in the history of television was the start of ITV. But little remains of the programmes transmitted on the opening night in September 1955. It is a startling fact that the first decades of the cinema are much better documented than the embryo years of television.

Talking of *Panorama*, in April 1958 the programme was opened as usual by Richard Dimbleby. After a couple of minutes he stopped talking, pressed a button and viewers were astonished to see his introduction all over again. It was British television's first action replay, made possible by a new invention, videotape.

Here was the answer to the preservationist's prayer. No longer would programmes be lost because there was no effective way of recording them. That was the theory. The reality was to be tragically different, because tape could not only record, but could be wiped and used again. It was also expensive, so, in many cases, that was what happened. Paradoxically, the arrival of tape coincides with the most telling examples of television's cultural vandalism.

The biggest, and most important, gaps are in drama. Think of productions that have become as much a part of television history as the great spaghetti bores. Alun Owen's *No Trams to Lime Street* and *After the Funeral*. Harold Pinter's *Night School* and *The Collection*. David Mercer's *A Suitable Case for Treatment* (which was filmed as *Morgan*, but was a television play first). None of these survives and nor do early plays by Peter Nichols and John Mortimer. Moving through the



Lost history: Peter Morley's documentary on Hitler, which had an interview with the dictator's sister (above)



Dramatic oversights: David Mercer's play *A Suitable Case for Treatment* (left) and David and Broccoli by John Mortimer are only two of several memorable television productions which were never recorded for posterity

1960s and into the early '70s the list of lost works includes plays by David Rudkin, Dennis Potter, Tom Stoppard, Simon Gray, Michael Frayn and Adrian Mitchell.

Drama was not the only area to suffer. In 1959 the documentary producer, Peter Morley, made *Tyranny - the Years of Adolf Hitler*. The programme included interviews with Hitler's sister, pilot, chauffeur and adjutant. All this material, of enormous historical value, has been lost. Light entertainment has also gone down the sink in huge quantities - for example the first television appearances of Les Dawson, Paul Daniels and Lena Zavaroni, all on *Opportunity Knocks*.

Against this grisly catalogue must be mentioned some of the landmark programmes that have been preserved: the two most famous BBC dramas of the 1950s. *The*

Quatermass Experiment (and its sequels) and 1964, Ken Russell's *Elgar* and the most famous single television play, *Cathy Come Home*.

Granada has all 2,669 episodes of *Coronation Street* going back to December 1960. The only company to have survived unchanged from the start of ITV, Granada has one of the best records on preservation. Many an ITV programme has disappeared because a company lost its franchise and did not pass on its collection.

Despite huge gaps, the BBC's Film and Videotape Library in west London can still claim to be the largest of its kind in the world. It contains half a million cans of film, 100,000 spools of videotape and 20,000 viewing cassettes. Anne Hanford, head of the library, says it was

lack of awareness rather than deliberate sabotage that led to programmes being lost. "It was such an enormous effort to produce programmes that little thought was given to what happened to them once they had been shown."

The destruction of programmes is also related to the complicated question of copyright. The usual agreement between a television company and the performance unions (Equity and the Musicians Union) provides for two showings only of a programme within a prescribed period.

When the BBC wanted to revive the Tony Hancock shows last year, it had to contact more than 100 artists who had appeared in the programmes and agree new repeat fees. Small wonder that in years gone by, television companies took the view that if the programme could not be

legally screened, why bother to keep it?

In the BBC a more positive attitude towards preservation started to emerge in the mid-1960s. Today between 80 and 90 per cent of BBC output is preserved, in most cases for at least five years.

Anne Hanford is quick to point out that the Film and Video Library is still a library, not an archive which is open to the outside world. It exists to service the BBC itself, to store programmes for repeat showings and to provide material for programme makers. Though most programmes are now kept, no one outside the BBC can normally look at them.

The lack of public access has brought frequent criticism and calls for the setting up of a national television collection. There is a body well placed to do this. The National Film Archive was established in the 1930s to preserve cinema films but soon widened its function to take in television. Having virtually no money to buy material, the NFA had to rely on the generosity of the television companies in donating their cast-offs. The situation improved from 1969 when the ITV companies started making an annual grant to the archive.

In 1977 the Annan Committee on Broadcasting looked at the feasibility of a national television archive. They thought it highly desirable but prohibitively expensive. Since then, however, technical advances in video hardware and the development of one-inch videotape have reduced costs dramatically.

In the past couple of years, progress has been spectacular. An important first step was taken in January 1985 when the National Film Archive began regular recordings of ITV and Channel 4 programmes. At the moment some 20 per cent of output is preserved and viewing copies will be available to scholars and researchers when the archive moves to new premises early next year. The annual cost is £250,000. Twice this sum, £500,000, would enable every ITV and Channel 4 programme to be taped.

The next move is to extend the system to the BBC. Negotiations are proceeding, and the National Film Archive could be taping BBC1 and BBC2 programmes from the beginning of next year.

Then there is the matter of making the NFA's existing collection of 10,000 television programmes available on viewing copies. It would require a capital sum of £575,000 and running costs would be between £120,000 to £130,000 a year. The NFA hopes to persuade the Government to provide it.

The archive hopes eventually to become a clearing house for public access to all television material, including that still held by the BBC and ITV companies. Meanwhile, more direct access will be made possible by the establishment of a Videothèque in the basement of the Museum of the Moving Image, due to open on London's South Bank late next year. If planning difficulties can be overcome, the Videothèque aims to offer several thousand historic television programmes for viewing by the public.

So the story ends on a note of tentative optimism. Moves are under way that might eventually make it as easy to view the first episode of *Coronation Street* as it is to look up back issues of *The Times* in a public library.

Labour ditches the drabbies

The trendiest young men in London are busy restyling the Labour Party's image - though not without opposition

"Only three people in London have got a jacket like this. I know. I've counted." It's a black fur-lined Levi bomber jacket and the speaker is Robert Elms.

Elms prides himself on being the trendiest man in London. He is also one of the Labour Party's elite new band of style consultants and a key adviser on what Neil Kinnock should wear for his next party political broadcast.

This weekend, Elms has been asked to participate in a debate called "Revolution in Style", part of a two-day conference sponsored by the magazine *Marxism Today* at City University. The invitation is the latest in a long line which followed the publication of an Elms polemic called "Ditching the Drabbies: A Style for Socialism", published last May in *New Socialist*, an official Labour Party publication.

New Socialist has just been redesigned by Neville Brody, former art director of *The Face*, perhaps the most influential style magazine of the 1980s. The Elms article contained lines like: "When the council estates of Britain describe left-wingers as a bunch of dirty hippies, that is much more than a sartorial slight."

The term "drabby" was coined by Richard North in an article in *The Times* last year. It described that section of the left which believed that if your hands weren't dirty, your conscience couldn't be clean. "Drabby" became a byword in the Labour Party for all that was lacking in its 1983 election campaign. Michael Foot was the archetypal drabby.

Since then the old guard has been purged. Urban professionals have swept into the party's Walworth Road HQ on the coat-tails of Neil Kinnock. There's the new general secretary, Larry Whitty, and Labour's crack team of PR people like former *Weekend World* producer Peter Mandelson and his side-kick Tony Mannering. One of their first moves was to recruit an inner cabinet of young trendies like Robert Elms which has been called the "Style Chamber".

Members of this cabinet include Graham Ball, publicity manager for pop group Sigue Sigue Sputnik, and Steve Lewis, manager of the successful soul combo Animal Nightlife. Last June they were all asked to join Red Wedge, the spearhead of Labour's campaign to woo the 18 to 24-year-old voters.

Unfortunately for the Kinnockites, things did not initially go quite as planned. To their horror, Robert and his chums found several "drabbies" who had managed to shackle themselves to the

Red Wedge handwagon and suggested they hold the group's launch party on a council estate in Brixton, instead of at the House of Commons. "You can't expect people like George Michael and Sade to turn up to something like that," objected Elms.

Anna-Joy David, political co-ordinator of Red Wedge, explained: "We just want people to think about political ideas in a socialist environment. I'm not going to justify Red Wedge to anyone." She was particularly upset by the criticism in Elms's *New Socialist* article directed at the Greenham women for bringing the party's image into disrepute.

Another critic of the Elms approach is Steven Wells of the *New Musical Express*. "I think it's a load of rubbish that working-class youth are all style-obsessed. For every punk, soul boy and skinhead,



Old and New Socialists: let Style Wars commence

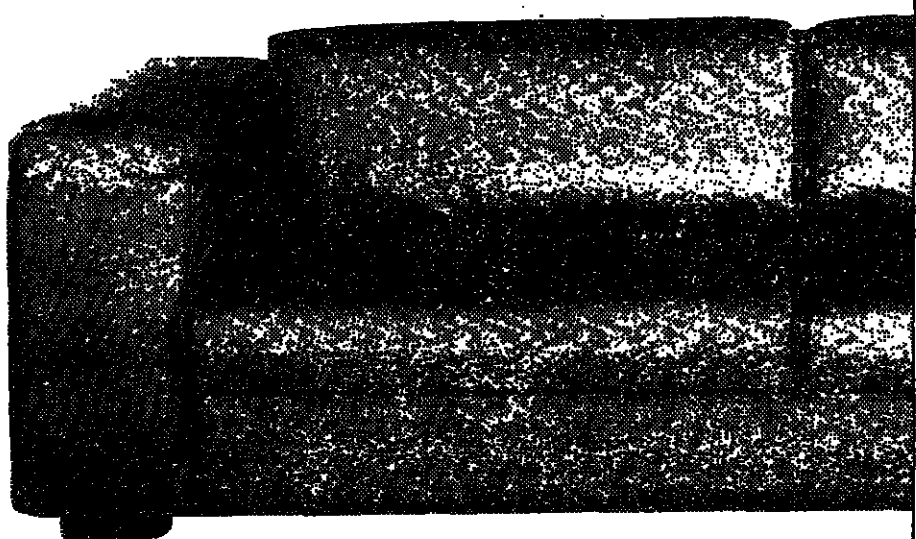
there are a hundred prats in anoraks and flared jeans."

Despite the disagreements, it was Graham Ball who wrote some of the party's electoral leaflets during the Fulham by-election campaign, particularly those aimed at the 18 to 24-year-olds in the constituency. And Neville Brody has been asked to help spruce up Labour's iconography, having already given a *Face* lift to the leftist magazine, *City Limits*.

However, the party would do well not to count on the long-term patronage of these young stylists. As Kinnock's Cred Committee are learning to their cost, these fast young men might do wonders for the party's image, but they certainly do not come cheap. "When I went down to Oxford," Elms complains, "they had the cheek to ask me to travel second-class." The Labour Party may be an interesting sideline for a man of Elms's tastes, but it certainly won't pay for his black fur-lined Levi bomber jacket.

Toby Young

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Hoorah for hard work

After the laid-back Sixties and street-marching Seventies, hard work appears to be back in vogue.

"I'm here on a hit-man contract, then I'll transfer, make a packet and retire in 10 years," says one Porsche-driving, chain-smoking, 25-year-old executive. He is typical of the new breed of work-loving, reward-seekers who drive themselves to their limits.

Trend-watcher Peter York says: "The number of kids who want to go to business school, who are going into business as if it were a totally new idea, is phenomenal."

The '80s mark the coming of the Age of Hard Work and Longer Hours, a trend, according to George Bickerstaffe of the Institute of Directors, that is permeating organizations right across the board (and Board).



Mr Bickerstaffe believes that today's Mr Average Businessman barely has time to sleep. He cites the City whizz kid whose gargantuan salary demands a super-human performance to justify it. Peter York, 38, is an owner-

director of the SRU group of consultancy businesses, a TV and magazine journalist and co-author of the *Sloane Ranger* Handbook.

He says: "Executive used to be a euphemism for having perks and a high-flying time. But what is relatively new is the idea of the excitement being the business itself and not simply the rewards."

Clive Bannister, a 27-year-old management consultant (the Company Man), works until he drops. He does a fairly consistent 12-hour day, seven days a week and has had one week's holiday this year.

"If you work hard," he says, "you end up feeling good and valuing your every action because you put so much sweat into it... at the same time I am getting on faster and I'm also very well paid."

He does not even pay lip service to stress or illness. "The former is a piece of self-serving mythology." And the latter? "I don't get ill because I don't have the time," he says.

Stanley Berwin, 60-year-old founder and senior partner of solicitors S.J. Berwin & Co, starts work at 6.30am and often does not finish until 2am. He says work has always come first and second, family third and other commitments a poor fourth. "I regret that I never saw my children grow up," he says. "My wife has been an angel."

But he does not believe that such marathon efforts are a sign of the times, maintaining that all very successful men have always had to work extremely hard.

His fundamental motive for working so hard is a desire to prove himself. To any suggestion that he has proved himself already and that he could lessen his workload, he says: "That would be retiring."

Caroline Phillips
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CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1094

ACROSS	1 Exchange house help (2,4)	6 Wonderful (5)	17 Locate (7)
2 Speak (5)	7 Resin (7)	18 Shining (7)	
3 Shape-changing prolozoa (7)	13 Helpful hint (3)	20 By itself (2)	
4 Ill-health return (7)	15 Travel bag (7)	21 Apportion (5)	
5 Happen again (5)	16 Vitality (3)	23 Scots child (5)	
DOWN	8 Unconscious (3)	9 Down (6)	10 Down (6)
11 Down (6)	12 Down (6)	14 Down (6)	16 Down (6)
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23 Down (6)	24 Down (6)	25 Down (6)	26 Down (6)
27 Down (6)	28 Down (6)	29 Down (6)	30 Down (6)

SOLUTION TO NO 1093
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SATURDAY

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Big Bang consumers

Time is money in the high-speed hi-tech brave new electronic world of the City, and long lunch-hours have lapsed with the demise of the old stock market ways. The Times looks at the fast shopping and specialist services - and timed restaurant lunches - aimed at the pressured world of the new market-makers.

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Tripe, nuts and Beaujolais
Robust food and drink

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FRIDAY PAGE

The stately hounds of England

Forget the Big Bang and hi-tech efficiency. British eccentricity will be unleashed again when a most peculiar book is published next week. Libby Purves goes walkies through *The English Dog At Home* and discovers a world of dachshunds and decadence

I was at a horse show once, and came across an oddly surreal sight. There was a big black car into which were hopping, one by one, a procession of gingery corgis. As each jumped up, a respectful flunkey dried the mud off their paws with the biggest, thickest, fluffiest white towel that ever left a palace laundry. Ma'am was clearly close at hand. Onlookers watched, reverently.

It was a symbolic moment; our two most revered institutions, snobbery and dogs, had come together. They came together again in a most peculiar book: *The English Dog At Home*.

The idea of it is simple enough. They photographed 30 dog-owners, (including the Queen and Queen Mother, Princess Anne, two duchesses, a lord and a couple of baronesses) in their homes, with their dogs. A few well-heeled Hambros, Cadburys and Oakeys are included, and various animals lie snugly ensconced on Colefax & Fowler chintzes with glossy society ladies of whom, alas, I have never heard because I am not a financier or an interior decorator.

The title notwithstanding, I have to warn you that this is not a serious attempt at mass observation of the canine. The proletariat is sadly unrepresented. We may have the Queen Mother clutching a packet of Good Boy Choc Drops, Johnny Menzies buying pekinese at Harrods, and Lady Saunders (yes, yes, Katie Boyle) snuggled up with Jo-Jo, Bizzie and Be-Ba; but we do not have Duane Williams of Epping sharing a joke with Rambo, his Alsatian, or Mr Patel from the corner shop posing with the big Doberman which is all that stands between him and the National Front.

These may also be English dogs at home, but they do not fall within the remit of the book. There is a token working collie and a regi-

mental mascot, but basically the volume is yet another great big glossy nose, pressed to the windows of the rich.

These books have been proliferating alarmingly in the newly snobbish, I'm-all-right-Jack 1980s. They bring in dollars, and bring out ancient divisions. Personally, I slightly resent the way they seem to cast me as the Little Match Girl, looking wistfully in through other people's lighted windows; so I was not particularly curious to know more about the lifestyle of Mrs Charlie Palmer-Tomkinson's dreadful St Bernard, Mozart, or about enchanting little Humphrey, a white hairy thing who amuses his master and mistress the David Metcalfes by biting Henry the butler's "pinstriped leg". Goodness,

Little Humphrey amuses his owners by biting the butler

how funny. Makes you proud to be British.

However, having got that bit of spleen off my chest, I must admit that if you change the title to a more honest one like "Nobs' Dogs", or "House and Hound", the book is not without a certain dotty appeal. I did like the way Sir John Wiggins, Bart, uncompromisingly entered upon matrimony with seven dachshunds on the bed, and tucked his trousers in his socks to stop Bryan the ferret falling out.

I learned something which might be useful about the tycoon Peter Cadbury, from the author's revelation that his Great Dane, Melba, has her own five-foot double bed built into the boiler-room, and "takes precedence over children and wives"; and I certainly enjoyed a



Paws for thought: Princess Anne and Ransom, a hound from the Dumfriesshire hunt, at Gatcombe Park

horrible frisson at the idea of bathing at Barham Hall, where Angela Burrows:

"Sat in her bath and shared the day's successes with her German shepherd dog. Enthroned on a stool by her mistress's side, Fame nuzzled into her own special flannel as Angela performed the nightly ritual of washing first the Alsatian's face, then the equally expectant faces of two spaniels and a sheepdog puppy queuing up behind."

In fact, one of the main things to emerge from the book, as we peer through the lighted windows at the Quality and their dogs, is the remarkable immunity these upper crust humans have developed to any proper sense of disgust. When Janey Roxburgh chats gaily about puppies that wee down her tweeds while she tries to fight her way out of Floors Castle through the milling coach parties, one has to reflect that surely it is only the British who could record and applaud so faithfully the plight of a urine-stained duchess. Still, I suppose that if you are the sister of one duke and the wife of another, you can manage the dry-cleaning bills.

But how to account for the tolerance of Robert Abel Smith, whose wife's dachshund stands each night "four-square on her tummy baring his teeth"? Or Lord Oakley's barmy devotion to his hideous, perverted and flea-ridden terrier? Why are they so devoted to these dogs? Perhaps after all, the most touching essay in the book is about a schoolboy, the Hon William Petty-Fitzmaurice, who parts tearfully from his Labrador at every holiday's end. But even that does not explain

the debonair Mr Loudoun Constantine cancelling all his meetings and closing his office to return home frantic because a "common collie" had sexually assaulted his spaniel. It seems that when you have nothing much left to worry about in life, you acquire a dog to provide the frustration and hardship you would otherwise miss.

Blind tolerance of doggy misbehaviour has a sinister aspect to it if you happen to be on the wrong side of the green baize door. Not only do dear little Marcus and

Few of these animals have been taught any manners at all

Brancus snap at "men who come to mend pipes", and lift their legs against "starched nannies" in the park (so amusing); but even the apparently affable Mr Constantine, when his dog Lady tried to retrieve a salmon and nearly drowned the ghillie, snapped "If my dog wants to retrieve my fish, that is my business." Meanwhile, down in Kent, "Bobb, a German pointer, has sent 12 people to hospital, although none required stitches". Very few of these nobby animals have been taught any manners at all; it is quite a relief to come to Connor, the dour regimental mascot of the Irish Guards, who has.

The owners, seeing nothing strange about their obsession with dogs, spoke very freely to the author, Felicity Wigan. Only the

Royal Family are treated with bland, quotable reportage; the rest of them chat away like mad. Curious to know her technique, I rang up the author. She is an interior decorator and designer "in between other things", and fell into cahoots with a distinguished fine art photographer, Geoffrey Shakerley. Between them, they knew just about everyone in the book. When I remarked jocularly that she hadn't half got old Peter Cadbury to say some daft things about his dog, she giggled and said "well, he's my father actually, so I do know his innermost thoughts..."

Friends or not, it was hard work. "We bullied and badgered people. Geoffrey was the one really who got the Queen to pose with her dogs, and the Queen Mother. But the session was all very normal and pleasant." She cheerfully admits that because of pressure of time, and the publisher's shrewd eye on the American market, the book is no sort of cross-section of English dog-owning. "Myself, I would have loved to have done some different sort of homes. But the idea did begin with interiors: I was talking to a friend about English house decoration, and how in this country one does decorate always with dogs in mind. Since everything gets messed up, I can't describe to you what the sessions were like. Let me just tell you, we carried Bonios everywhere."

The English Dog At Home by Felicity Wigan with Victoria Mather, photographs by Geoffrey Shakerley, is published on Monday (Chatto & Windus, £14.95).

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MEDICAL BRIEFING

That sleep of death

The unusual and sad case of a man who died of insomnia is providing scientists with vital clues to the understanding of sleep. Doctors now think they have identified a part of the brain which is essential to the control of sleep patterns and that they may even be able to find the gene which is behind it all.

A 53-year-old American man died nine months after developing a progressive insomnia and other signs of brain damage. Surprisingly, it turned out that he wasn't the only member of his family to suffer this fate. Two of his sisters and many other relatives over three generations

had died of a similar disease. During post-mortems on the man and one of his sisters, doctors at the Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, discovered that both had lost brain cells from the thalamus.

Now, as an editorial in the *New England Journal of Medicine* (where the case history was published recently) points out, researchers are asking what role these specific brain cells play in sleep. They are looking for proteins in these cells which are "sleep messengers", and trying to piece together the mechanism. Because the condition was inherited, it may also be possible to compare the DNA of his brain cells with that in normal cells and so identify the gene involved.

Cancer: beverage report



Recently we heard that coffee is linked to heart disease; now it seems that tea can give you rectal cancer. Doctors in Hawaii have examined and interviewed nearly 8,000 men of Japanese descent and followed them for at least 16 years to see what happened to their health. Analysis showed that those who

habitually drank more than one cup of tea a day were four times more likely to develop rectal cancer than those who hardly ever took the beverage.

The tea these men drank was "black" tea, so named because of the way it is picked and prepared rather than for any lack of milk. This is the sort of tea most commonly consumed in the UK.

The study found no link, however, between tea and cancer of the bladder or kidney, as has been suggested by other research. Indeed, there was some evidence that it might protect against cancer of the prostate.

Writing in the *British Journal of Cancer*, the researchers say their findings have yet to be confirmed, but suggest that tea could cause rectal cancer either by direct action on the rectum or because it interacts with other cancer-promoting factors.

Aids' ally

The fight against Aids could be further complicated by the spread of cancer-causing viruses distant to related to the Aids virus. Human T lymphotropic retrovirus type I (HTLV I), is thought to be one cause of leukaemia and to have been endemic to some parts of the world — such as Japan and the Caribbean — for many years.

In these populations the virus causes disease only after 20 or 30 years, but doctors now fear that HTLV I has entered other populations, transmitted sexually or by the use of hypodermic needles. Evidence suggests that the joint presence of HTLV I and the Aids virus makes both viruses more infective.

A recent report in *The Lancet* said that 27 per cent of drug addicts in Rome are now HTLV I positive; 33 per cent had antibodies to the Aids virus. Doctors expect to see a rise in leukaemia cases there over the next five to 20 years.

Flames of fire and lice

The National Pharmaceutical Association has issued a warning on the dangers of using head lice lotion near a naked flame. It comes after an 11-year-old Yorkshire girl's hair burst into flame when her father, after applying the lotion to her head, switched on a gas fire. The

problem, the association says, is that most head lice lotions contain inflammable alcohol. It warns: "You should not allow treated hair near any naked flame — either cigarettes or an open fire. A hair dryer is also dangerous, as well as preventing the lotion from working properly. The hair must be allowed to dry naturally in a warm but well-ventilated room."

The association stressed this week that people should ask the pharmacist's advice when buying head lice lotion. Non-alcoholic versions are available but are generally used only by people with sensitive skins or asthma. In the hope that the growing head lice problem can be controlled, most authorities around the country have agreed that only specific treatments will be used at any one time in any one area.

Last gasper

Young people might be less inclined to smoke if they knew how few of their football idols support the habit. According to the latest *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, only 78 of 1,559 players surveyed — 5 per cent — smoked and 41 clubs had totally "non-smoking" teams. The best players were even less likely to be smokers. Only 3.2 per cent of first division players smoked, compared with 6.9 per cent of fourth division footballers.

Lorraine Fraser

Pretty words, pity women

If Mrs Thatcher really wants a fair share for women in public life, she could start at Westminster. Even as the announcement of ministry league tables for women in public appointments was made last week (all shortlists, it was promised, would contain one woman) there was at least one shortlist that definitely didn't. The one for Tory whips.

Three vacancies for whips and one for a sergeant have been filled within the past few days, all by men. If you add another newly-filled male vacancy, Secretary to the Speaker, that makes five doors slammed on women in a week. Accidental or deliberate? The male excuses are as weak as a saloon-bar joke. "If only there were more women MPs," or, "we don't want to silence them" (whips never speak in the House), or "the

How much trust can women place in Mrs Thatcher's promise of more top jobs?

right woman hasn't come along".

Stand up Mrs Marion Roe, Conservative Member for Broxbourne. As a former deputy whip at the GLC, she showed that a gentle touch could be just as effective as traditional male arm-twisting. She says: "A woman will react differently from a man. It does not matter what the job is, she will bring something to it purely by being a woman."

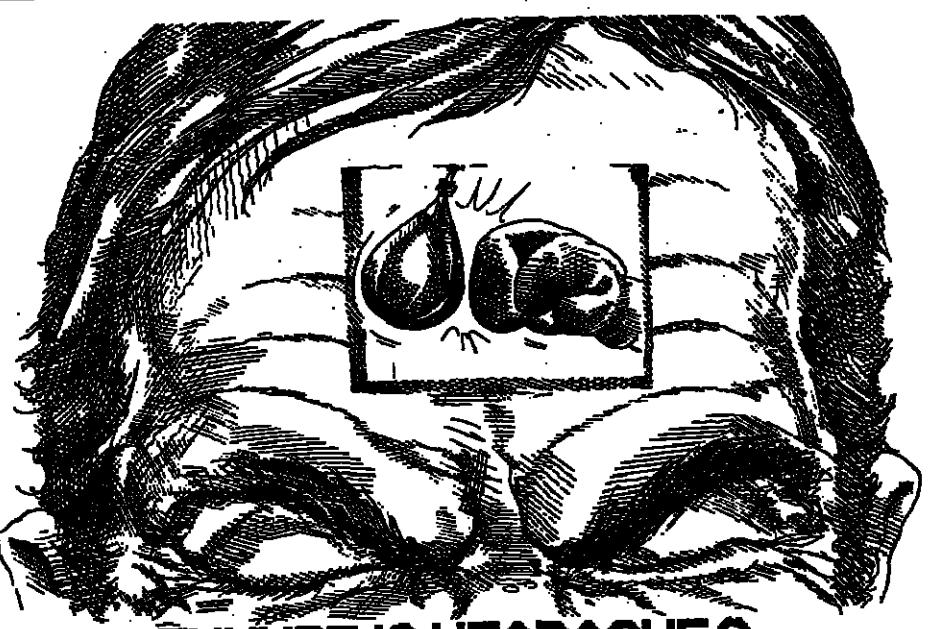
Not all women MPs are, enthusiastic, however. Mrs Anna McCurley, Tory MP for Renfrew West and Inverclyde, sounds a note of caution over

special pleading: "There is a bit of artificiality about it. It is necessary for women to be in government, but in terms of the whips' office the last thing you want would be to go in on an antagonistic level."

No? Though the Tories have never had a woman whip, Labour has had four, and they have a reputation for ruthlessness. One of them, Miss Betty Boothroyd, says: "A woman in the whips' office has to be tough, but if she can take the long hours and the aggravation, then so can the rest of the party."

A modern Labour Cabinet, however, is obviously a different matter. Neil Kinnock's Shadow Cabinet, announced on Wednesday, contained not one female name.

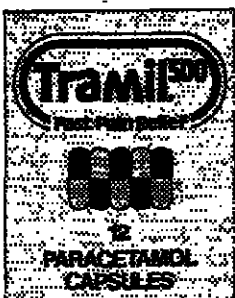
John Warden
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WHEN THE PRESSURE'S ON, FULL-STRENGTH TRAMIL 500 LIFTS IT OFF.

FIRST PERSON

Most teenage magazines are merely light porn, the Family and Youth Concern group says. A consumer, aged 15, airs her views on advice offered by the agony aunts

It is generally believed that the adolescent girl has more problems than anyone else in the world. In every teenage magazine there is the trusty helpline for all those puzzled pubescent, needing homely advice about what to say or do with boys or how to cope with a totemall that's turning green.

The letters are usually signed "Anghelised A-Ha fan" or "Desperately Needing Help". What varies is the quality of advice on offer.

My Gay magazine has a letter page headed "A Problem Shared is a Problem Halved". The problems that *My Gay's* Jenny deals with range from illegitimate children to racist parents, but most people could have worked out the advice for themselves. Jenny sounds like a recorded message from a very tired social worker.

Her replies are very often of the "there is a lesson in life" tone. For instance, a girl who lied to her friend that she had a boyfriend was told: "I hope you have learnt a lesson from all this. Never try to act big to your friends and never tell silly lies." This is hardly helpful as the girl has most likely been cursing herself for doing it in the first place.

It is this kind of moralizing attitude that girls are trying to escape from when they write to an agony aunt. They want someone who can give them adult advice without the adult lecture.

In *Jackie*, the problems are more often to do with catching the boy next door on the rebound, and the advice given by Cathy and Claire is usually Mumsey as a result. They tell the readers that it's all a phase they are going through and that it was the same when they were kids! The girl who is being teased by her boyfriend about her doll collection is, one hopes, relieved by a friendly joke. The advice is not outstanding in its insight but it is that of a sympathetic friend.

Just Seventeen's agony aunt, Melanie, has to deal with a slightly older audience than Cathy and Claire's and accordingly the problems are more serious.

of her own in offering advice. She can be counted on always to take the girl's side, and she seems to think it is worse to be an under-age smoker than a 15-year-old pregnant heroin addict.

But Melanie usually gives an address for further professional help, and at least she manages not to patronize.

The best help page of all, however, belongs to the newest magazine, *Mizz*. The headlines run: "Our teachers are lesbians — I want to be a model."

Will he tell my parents? — *Mizz's* agony aunt Tricia obviously does a good deal of research before answering her letters. She is factual without being clinical. She tells the girls who think their teachers are lesbians that they are being malicious, nosy and over-imaginative. She warns the girl who wants to be a model how difficult it is and how all the agents are after your money, and to the girl who has had under-age sex with a boy who is now threatening to tell her parents, she suggests that the girl tell the boy that he was breaking the law by having sex with her and that her parents would press charges.

Most people could get equally good advice at home or from their friends, but it is not the advice alone that girls want. It is the anonymity that a problem page offers that is so appealing. The reader can take her advice and "close the case" without having to pay a debt of gratitude.

Just Seventeen's agony aunt, Melanie, has to deal with a slightly older audience than Cathy and Claire's and accordingly the problems are more serious.

Tamara Grose

MONDAY

Sinead Cusack on marriage, motherhood and Macbeth

WHAT COULD OUR PIONEERING OF THE ARTIFICIAL HEART MEAN TO YOU?

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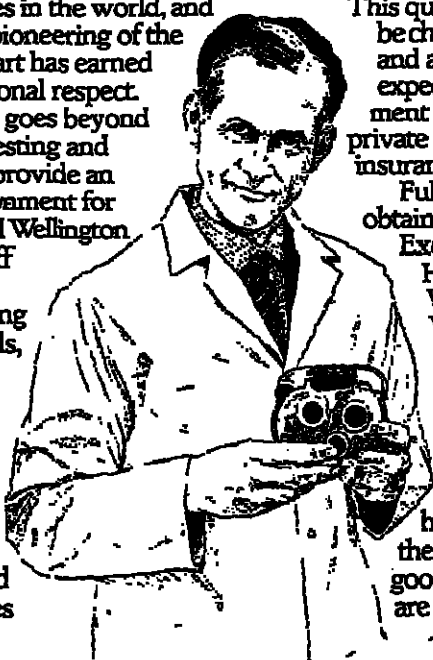
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Humana Hospital Wellington
FOR CARE IN A CLASS OF ITS OWN



THE TIMES DIARY

Record requests

John Biffen, the Leader of the House, should think again if he believes he can, willy-nilly, drop long-planned Bills to ensure essential legislation makes it through Parliament before a 1987 election. The record and print publishing industry is so upset that the government has apparently dropped its long-awaited Copyright Bill — designed to sort out the anarchy in blank tapes, satellite TV and photo-copying markets — that it is bombarding Biffen with letters. Six Tory MPs have put their names to an early-day motion urging the bill's inclusion in the Queen's Speech. One, David Amess, will be going on television this week to hammer home the point.

Naturally

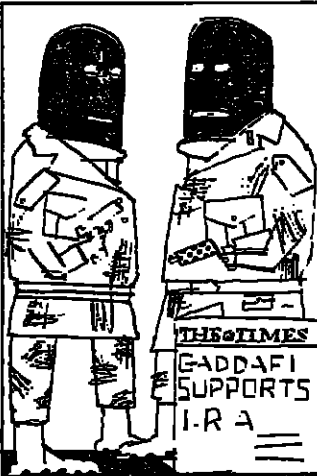
While the nation awaits the privatization of British Gas, Tony Speller, a Tory member of the Commons energy committee, is casting his mind back to the stove-by-stove conversion to North Sea gas in the 1970s. He is so worried about what will happen when the North Sea fields run dry in 20 years' time that he has tabled a question to the Energy Secretary, Peter Walker, asking for assurances "that no cost will fall upon the gas consumer if cookers and appliances have to be reconnected to town gas". I can provide my own written answer: British Gas tells me it will foot the bill — and the conversion will be handled at source by factories processing coal and oil-produced gas into "substitute natural gas".

● My award for the bad-taste dish of the day goes to the crassly-named Rallick's Restaurant in the heart of Fulham yuppie-land. Its dessert menu offers "Banana Belgrano: General Ice-cream — that sinking feeling."

Courting laughs

A wit at Wood Green Crown Court has come up with an ingenious way of remedying the tedium of the Warned List. As every solicitor knows, this is the catalogue of cases yet to be brought to trial. Barbara Taylor, one of the court's officers, has taken to adorning the list with sketches of skeletons in handcuffs and wheelchairs, designed to parody the interminable passage of time brought about by the backlog. Those on remand or bail will not, alas, be privy to the delights of the cartoons; they are for solicitors' eyes only.

BARRY FANTONI



"You realize this could ruin our reputation"

Market forces

After my story about lefty Lambeth buying South African-linked catering uniforms, news reaches me that the London School of Economics, another of Duchess Uniforms' customers, has cancelled its orders. Labour MP Frank Dobson last week wrote to Indraprastha Patel, the LSE director, asking it to stop buying from Duchess, and Patel has replied saying he will. "It is established policy that we don't buy South African products," he told me.

Weighing in

Cyril Smith has got a nerve. Walking past the Tory employment minister, David Trippier, in the House this week, he boomed: "You want to watch it, lad, you're putting on weight." A startled Trippier, an old pal of Smith's from Rochdale Council days, confessed he has indeed put on about half a stone, to a mere 12½. Smith, who weighs in at 29 stone, tells me: "I told him to go and have a word with Edwina."

● Notice in the window of a Battersea bookshop: "Buy your Christmas gift books now — so you can read them first."

Disconnected

The last day in office of Sir George Young, the environment under-secretary kicked out in last month's reshuffle, was not a happy one, thanks to British Rail. His train to Reading to make a connection to attend a function in Devon was cancelled. With the next train timed to miss the connection by five minutes, his private office made a frantic plea to British Rail for the West Country train to be delayed at Reading until his arrival — but in vain. He tried to make it to Reading by taxi but missed the connection by three minutes, so got a taxi to take him all the way to Basingstoke. The angry ex-minister kicked up such a fuss that BR reimbursed the full £125 fare.

PHS

Monetary statistics were first prepared in their present form in 1963. Since then broad money, on the familiar sterling M3 definition (which includes notes and coin, and all sterling bank deposits), has risen by about 12 times and money national income by about 12½ times.

Targets for the growth of broad money were introduced in July 1976 to restrain inflation. The inflation rate then, as measured by the annual increase in the retail price index, was 13.3 per cent, and rising. Today it is 3 per cent. In more general terms, monetary targets have been instrumental in reducing the trend inflation rate from 15 per cent in the mid-1970s to 5 per cent at present.

The crude facts of the link between broad money and national income, and the apparent success of the system of monetary control established a decade ago, suggest that officials' targets for broad money should be retained. As the Americans say: "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." But the government has a different view. Broad money targets are now practically defunct and will soon, perhaps in the Chancellor's autumn statement, be formally abandoned.

The thinking behind this change was explained in a speech by Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, at Loughborough University last week. His central argument was that technical change in the financial system has disturbed the relationship between broad money and national income so radically in the 1980s that it is "fair to ask whether a broad money target continues to serve a useful purpose." Perhaps "we would do better to dispense with monetary targets altogether."

"Put not thy trust in princes" would seem to be a fitting epitaph both for the career of Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, just dismissed as Saudi Arabia's oil minister, and for postwar British policy towards Saudi Arabia and the Arab world generally.

Yamani was the architect of the original Arab oil offensive in 1973 and of subsequent Opec razzias which drove up the price of oil to vertiginous heights, forced the industrial nations to reduce sharply their dependence on the Middle East and eventually brought such a fall in demand as to deplete Saudi Arabia's coffers, even causing tremors in the ruling dynasty itself.

The architects of British Middle Eastern policy in recent decades have been imbued with an attitude of mind diametrically opposite to Yamani's confident, bold, even overbearing demeanour. Convinced of the decline of Britain as a great power, unable to influence, let alone shape, the course of events in the Middle East, they have consistently emphasized the pre-eminence of British commercial over political interests while counselling the adoption of an accommodating stance towards any and every Arab regime, however unattractive. In the last resort, so the coda to the argument usually runs, Britain's future lies in Europe and not in an unrewarding preoccupation with post-imperial responsibilities East of Suez.

Two developments of late have thrown these certitudes into doubt: the irrelevance of the Arab "oil weapon" and the rise of Middle Eastern terrorism, symbolized respectively by the eclipse of Yamani and the Hindawi case. Syrian complicity in terrorism, proved to the hilt in the Hindawi trial, even provoked the British government into a refreshing expression of displeasure with the Baathist regime.

But faith in the efficacy of turning the other cheek still lingers. The British ambassador in Damascus is reported to have expressed "sorrow and unhappiness" on being told of the severance of diplomatic relations. His mission, he said regretfully, which was to boost relations between the two countries, had been a failure. Would it not have been more seemly, as well as more salutary, for him to have uttered a few words of condemnation of the Syrian regime?

At the heart of the arguments deployed by the Foreign Office to justify its placatory approach to the Arab world lies a conviction, accorded the status of holy writ, that British and Arab interests are, if not exactly alike, at least reasonably compatible. It was a doubtful proposition at the best of times, and these are not the best of times. For instance, it was in

The Sunday Express published a sensational front page "exclusive" at the weekend claiming that the Aids virus was "artificially created by American scientists during laboratory experiments which went disastrously wrong."

The allegation was based on interviews with three scientists: one in London, who was convinced that Aids was created by accident during cancer research, "probably in the United States"; another scientist in California, who believed that Aids "must have been genetically engineered"; and a third, Professor Jacob Segal, who "pinpointed a secret American laboratory at Ford Detrick, Maryland, as the most likely place" for this engineering.

Segal, we are told, holds no particular political beliefs. He just happens to live in East Berlin. A revelation based on such poor evidence would deserve no attention were it not for the fact that it coincides precisely with a current KGB disinformation campaign. Speaking at a seminar in London last Friday, a Soviet defector, Ilya Dzhirkvelov described how he had planted false information in the Western press while working for the KGB. He outlined various campaigns now being orchestrated by his former colleagues to foment hostility to the United States among the people of Nato allies and Third World countries; these range from whipping up concern over "Star Wars" and other

Why Lawson must stick to his target

by Tim Congdon

This argument has considerable force. There is no doubt, for example, that the more attractive interest rates now available on bank deposits should encourage people to hold a high share of their wealth in this form. But there are at least two reasons for scepticism, perhaps even cynicism, about the government's decision.

The first is that technological advance in banking and other financial services has been continuous since the early 1960s. Some of the innovations have reduced the amount of money people need to keep (as a proportion of income) in their banks, while others have increased it. But over the whole period their effects have broadly cancelled out. Although the rate of change may have accelerated in recent years, and there does appear to have been some rise in the desired ratio of money to national income, the 1980s are not obviously special or unusual.

An unhappy memory is that the Bank of England made excuses for very high growth rates of broad money in the early 1970s by attributing them to technical and

institutional developments it could not easily interpret. But confusion about the meaning of the statistics should not have been a pretext for nihilism about the right way to conduct policy. In 1975 the inflation rate exceeded 25 per cent, the highest in Britain's peace-time history.

Equally, technical and institutional developments today should not be used to justify any rate, no matter how rapid, of broad money growth. It is one thing to say that the liberalization of mortgage finance, the internationalization of company finance, the Big Bang and various other upheavals have altered the relationship between money, income and expenditure. It is something quite different to claim that, in the new circumstances, there is no such thing as an excessive rate of broad money growth which will cause inflation.

The second worry is related to the first. If broad money was being demoted at a time when the Bank of England was meeting its targets with reasonable precision, there would not be much suspicion in the City about the government's motives. But, in fact, broad money

growth is not only far ahead of the official target range, but also — at almost 20 per cent in the last year — higher than at any time since the Barber boom.

There may be grounds for expecting broad money to increase by 3 or 4 per cent a year more than national income for quite a long period. That would, indeed, explain why the 11 or 12 per cent increases in broad money recorded between 1981 and 1985 were typically accompanied by real growth of 3 per cent and inflation of 5 per cent. But how can 20 per cent rises in sterling M3 be reconciled with the government's objectives?

A very modest grasp of elementary arithmetic is sufficient to suggest that, if the pattern of the early 1980s persists, 20 per cent increases in broad money imply that money national product will eventually rise by about 15 per cent. Since it is fantasy to imagine that real growth can be much above 5 per cent, the message must be that inflation will accelerate in the next few years, perhaps to as much as 10 per cent.

In short, the fact of financial change does not in and of itself rule out the possibility of excessive monetary growth, while the latest numbers suggest disturbingly that monetary growth has indeed become excessive. It may be convenient for Nigel Lawson that he can discard a major barrier to stimulatory policies so close to a general election. But, after the experience of the Barber boom and its sequel, no one should be surprised if seemingly good politics in the short run prove to be electorally unrewarding and bad economic strategy in the medium term.

The author is chief economist at stockbroker L. Messel & Co.

India Office, in particular, more tenacious in its defence of British interests in the Middle East.

Now the Foreign Office is the sole repository of Middle Eastern expertise upon which the Cabinet can draw for advice. We are today all too well aware of the melancholy results that have flowed from that advice: the shattered hopes and abandoned friends that have fallen victim to the Foreign Office's nerveless compulsion to trim to the wind of Arab radicalism.

A similar anxiety to please governed its relations with traditional regimes. For instance, until the early 1950s British diplomats visiting Riyadh were required, and apparently willingly consented, to wear Arab dress. They might, if they were so inclined, have derived a little reassurance about the benefits of a more robust demeanour by casting a look back to the example of an Arabist of an earlier generation.

When Lord Carrington, as Foreign Secretary, travelled to Riyadh a few years ago to atone in person for the offence caused the Saudi royal family by the screening on British television of *Death of a Princess*, he was graciously assured by King Khalid that the bonds of Anglo-Saudi friendship remained intact, particularly as the royal family still honoured the memory of Captain Shakespeare. Carrington, so report had it, was somewhat puzzled, since it seemed unlikely that the Saudi monarch was an admirer of the Bard.

The reference, in fact, was to Captain W.H.I. Shakespeare, the British political agent in Kuwait, who in 1914 undertook a hazardous journey across Arabia from the Gulf coast to the Sinai peninsula. Although he travelled through the heart of the Saudi domains, and was attended by an escort of puritanical Wahhabi *shaykhs* who abhorred liquor, tobacco and Christians alike, Shakespeare ignored the demand that he don Arab dress but wore instead his Indian Political Service uniform. He also took with him his cases of whisky and Moselle, along with a supply of cigars, all of which he would enjoy at the end of the day's march, whatever his escort might think.

Shakespeare was killed in January 1915 in a tribal affray while serving as a political emissary to Ibn Saud. This was the man whose name, it appears, is still revered in royal circles in Riyadh. Perhaps now, with the fall of Yamani and the serving of notice on Syria that state-sponsored terrorism will not be tolerated, the Foreign Office's Arabists might be tempted to take a leaf out of Shakespeare's book.

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J.B. Kelly is the author of *Arabia, The Gulf and The West*, (Weidenfeld and Nicolson).

Greece the Soviet connections of the newspaper *Ephoros* are being closely examined. Last July the Dakar weekly *Afrique Nouvelle* and *The Nation* of Nairobi both carried a letter from Gbenga Adefuyeye, of the Patriotic Youth Movement of Nigeria, claiming that the Aids virus was developed by the US military.

The US State Department now co-ordinates an inter-agency working group to counter such Soviet measures as alerting the media and general public to forgeries and other methods of disinformation. Because of the extent of these activities this is no easy task. Herbert Romerstein, a senior officer in this working group, exhibits with a certain wry pride a forgery which actually uses the letterhead and signature from a letter he himself wrote and circulated to expose an earlier forgery. A pair of scissors and a photocopier were enough to produce a "letter" in which he was made to argue (in rather bad English) that the Chernobyl disaster had been exploited for propaganda purposes.

Although Britain is less of a target for such Soviet operations than the US, it seems that here, too, more effort is required to persuade the media and public that disinformation should be discussed in a wider context than US policy towards Libya.

Iain Elliot

David Watt

Trawling for trouble

The British government's decision to enforce a fishing zone of 150 miles round the Falklands is, so far as I can see, another example of the Prime Minister's tendency to do things on the international scene mainly because the Foreign Office advises her not to. At any rate, she has overridden two substantial objections. In part, no doubt, for the stated reason of wishing to conserve South Atlantic fish stocks but partly, without question, for the pleasure of putting the Argies in their place.

The first doubt is whether Britain can make its fast stick. The patrol vessels and aircraft we now have at our disposal in the South Atlantic are probably insufficient to police the extended belt of water and even less adequate to take on the consequences of having to warn off and, if necessary, arrest members of the Soviet and Bulgarian fishing fleets. There is likely to be a serious choice between humiliation or reinforcement, the latter at an expense and risk absurdly disproportionate to the importance of the issue at stake.

The second, and more serious, objection, however, is that the gesture will set back the slow process by which Argentine public opinion is coming to a reasonable view of its relations with the outside world in general, and Britain in particular. It is not easy to be aware of this factor at 6,000 miles distance, but in Buenos Aires, where I was last week, it sticks out a mile.

It is three years since I was last in Argentina. At that time, not long after the Falklands war, the generals were still in power. A lot has changed since then. The British visitor finds democracy, embodied in President Alfonsín's government, very firmly and even sedately in control. The armed forces are at a low ebb in every way, their leading general in jail or disgraced, their defence budget cut, their political influence about to be further curtailed by statute. The once-mighty Peronist Party is split and painfully ineffective in opposition. Until this week, the Falklands issue had been well below the political horizon for a long time.

This outward tranquility is a relief after the miserable turmoil of the fairly recent past, but it is probably deceptive. Argentina is still an uneasy country, fearful of its history, anxious about its future. The economy, especially, remains a pretty awful mess after its roller-coaster experiences under Alfonsín. Inflation, which soared up to an annual rate of 1,800 per cent at the end of his first year, had been brought down to a modest 36 per cent by this summer as a result of a savage stabilization programme imposed by the IMF, but it is now creeping up again towards 60 or 70 per cent.

The reasons are basically that the unions are still too powerful to be made to submit to serious incomes restraint for more than a very short time, and that a bloated

and hopelessly inefficient public sector is fed by the most powerful vested interests of society. To be fair, these problems are direct legacies from Peron, but because Alfonsín has not felt able to do more than tinker with them yet, they continue to undermine all efforts to solve the overseas debt crisis in the short term or modernize the economy in the long.

The nervous nationalism that spreads from this obvious fact pervades. It raises, for example, the question of how disgruntled army starved of proper funds may become, and how quickly it might return to power if hyper-inflation holds again. It raises the question of whether Argentina can ever catch up with its old rival, Brazil. Above all, it raises the problem of relations with the United States. Reality proclaims that Argentina is desperately dependent on the US for its economic future, but national pride ordains that this can never be acknowledged.

This is a potentially explosive brew which Alfonsín is handling with considerable skill. In particular, he is combining a realistic move towards financial orthodoxy for the reassurance of the American banks with well publicized gestures of political non-alignment — a visit to Moscow, a trip to Havana — for the reassurance of his nationalists. He is obviously trying to cool things down and is playing for time in which to set his economic house in order.

The Falklands question is not only made more difficult by this perspective; it is itself a dangerous complication on Alfonsín's horizon since it raises the emotional temperature whenever it appears. So far as settling the issue is concerned, Alfonsín has obviously decided that there will be no serious negotiation — i.e. discussion of the ultimate fate of the islands — while Mrs Thatcher is in Downing Street. Until she departs, therefore, there is no point in giving away anything that will draw attention to the issue and increase the general mischief potential of nationalists of right and left.

This calculation explains the apparently idiotic Argentine refusal to end the war formally, or, for that matter, to enter multi-lateral negotiations on fisheries. In the longer term Alfonsín evidently hopes that a calm atmosphere will help settle the Falklands issue, and a Falklands settlement will reinforce the calm necessary for economic progress.

Mrs Thatcher might, of course, argue that the sovereignty of the Falklands ought to be forever non-negotiable and there is no reason why she should assist Alfonsín to solve any of his problems, long-term or short. But for anyone who believes that some eventual compromise is both desirable and possible, Alfonsín's problems merit consideration; the fact that the latest twist in the fisheries dispute will make them worse deserves more attention than it has had.

moreover... Miles Kington

Ringing in the old

It was a historic moment this week as Mrs Thatcher finally declared the M25 open with these ringing words: "I finally declare the M25 open, and I am pleased to say that we shall waste no time in selling it off to the public as soon as we can get the shares printed."

To commemorate this great engineering feat, *Moreover Publications* are proud to announce the appearance this week of a new book, *The Impossible Road*.

The title reflects not only the views of those who thought the M25 would never be built, but also the experience of those who have to drive along it. Whatever our feelings, the M25 has already entered English folklore and become part of the nation's heritage, and the time is now ripe for a big picture book full of fascinating details, costing a mere £15.

The opening of this magnificent volume takes us back into the depths of history, when London was just a small Saxon village. But even Saxon villages got crowded sometimes, with cattle, carts and runaway chickens, and archaeologists now believe they have found an ancient path which was the first bypass round London. They estimate that in those days it took nearly three and a half minutes to walk around the capital, which certainly puts our modern engineers to shame.

The Romans seem to have made no attempt to put a ring road round London, almost certainly because they were only capable of building straight roads and thus could not even conceive of a ring road. Their solution was to put London's bypass right through the middle of the city, and to put to death anyone parking on it for more than 10 minutes. But the idea of a road round London was revived by William the Conqueror, who saw it as a natural link for the many thousands up north who wanted quick access to the seaside resorts of Normandy, and for himself, if he should want to march north and slaughter them.

He even instituted a nationwide survey known as the Domesday Book to enable him to find the optimum places for refreshment areas on this ring road. Sadly, he was to die before he could start work on the route, and even to this

day they are no refreshment stops anywhere on the M25.

Milton was a great advocate of building a ring road round London, mostly based on his detestation of the capital. One of his early pamphlets was entitled *Upon the Advantages Of Building A Swift And Easy Highway From Essex To Leatherhead*. While avoiding *The Great Smoke*. This was challenged by an anonymous essay entitled *What Manner Of Fool Would Wish To Travel To Leatherhead*. Mr Milton? To which the famous writer made answer with the celebrated pamphlet *Anyone Living In Essex, Of Course, You Blockhead*, which effectively silenced his adversary but brought the building of the road no nearer.

Some of the most interesting illustrations are hitherto unknown sketches by Capability Brown, who was commissioned by the government to design a carriage-way around London. It would have been an elegant affair, studded with Greek temples and Roman refreshment areas, but Brown, who was used to the quiet existence of private parks, estimated the maximum traffic at a day, and therefore made no provision for overtaking. The link down the central reservation between the two carriageways, however, is magnificent.

We finally come to the building of the M25 itself which, being a dreary matter of statistics and in a couple of pages. There are much more interesting chapters on contemporary matters such as the biggest M25 jams, the worst accidents and the project already being taken seriously of building a ring road round the M25. Perhaps the most fascinating section deals only on the M25 and nowhere else in the world, the hallucination that the stationary traffic ahead of you has actually started moving, fast asleep and the strange conviction that all your fellow drivers are listening to the same radio programme as you.

This fascinating book is only £15. Well, £12. Alright, £10, but hurry now while copies last.

David Watt
Trawling for trouble



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MR TEBBIT MAKES HIS CASE

Mr Norman Tebbit has done with bludgeoning the British Broadcasting Corporation. He has taken out his stiletto instead — a change of weapon which ought to please those who are genuinely concerned about the state of the BBC even if it may disappoint those who see anti-Tory producers lurking in every studio corner.

In his letter to the Corporation's acting chairman yesterday, the Tory Party Chairman gives a damning account of how the BBC 9 o'clock news fell below the standards of ITN's News at Ten in its reporting of the US air strike against Libya. He refrains, however, from directly accusing BBC journalists of bias. He is happy to accept that "the mixture of news, views, speculation, error and uncritical carriage of Libyan propaganda" may have equally well been caused by "incompetence, low professional standards or simple error".

The distinction is not merely an example of Mr Tebbit's skill in rhetorical combat. It goes to the heart of the debate about the management of change in the British broadcasting system and the way in which over the turbulent years ahead the best of the BBC can be saved from destruction by the worst.

Few — even in the BBC TV newsroom itself — would say

that the coverage of the Libyan raid showed the BBC at its best. The events were, indeed, as Mr Tebbit's report argues, open to two opposite interpretations, either as an illegal attack by a militaristic superpower or as a legitimate action against a terrorist dictator. The judgement of the British people swung between these two extremes. It was an important time for the BBC to stick tightly to its constitutional requirement to "treat controversial subjects with due impartiality". It is clear that it did not do so.

It should give no journalist pleasure to describe political pressure (applied with the benefit of leisure and hindsight) upon the work of fellow journalists (carried out, particularly in this case, with difficulty and haste). The BBC will doubtless argue in reply that the Tories are unjustified in examining only two news bulletins, that impartiality has to be measured over the full duration of an incident. It may also argue that if the consequences of the raid had been different, if Libyan reprisals had been more intense, if the Arab world had rallied behind Libya, then their journalists would not now be in the dock.

But the fact remains that on those crucial nights, when the standing of the Atlantic alliance in the eyes of the British people was under intense scrutiny,

the BBC's main news programme made mistakes of fact and interpretation, leaning clearly towards the view that the Americans were wrong to attack Libya and that Mrs Thatcher was wrong to allow bases in Britain to be used for that attack. Were the bulletins the result of sloppy thinking, wishful thinking, subversive thinking, or simple absence of thinking? It is to be hoped that the BBC editors know some of the answers already through the normal process of editorial inquests. If they do not, then standards at the BBC have indeed fallen, perhaps beyond rescue.

The BBC has to come up with convincing explanations — and decisive action — fast. According to the Corporation spokesman, the response is being prepared not by the Director General but by the editor of television news who is thus both investigator and accused in this case. That is a mistake. The BBC news system is not overall as black as Mr Tebbit paints it. But, just as those two bulletins in April coloured the minds of millions of voters about the Libyan raid, so will Mr Tebbit's strictures colour the minds of millions of voters concerning the BBC.

The Corporation is fighting for its life. It still shows no sign of appreciating that fact.

AFTER YAMANI

The fall of Sheikh Yamani, for 24 years Saudi oil minister and for half that time the embodiment of the power of the Opec cartel, is a symbol of how times — and the world oil market — have changed. Sheikh Yamani had progressively fallen from grace because he could not satisfy the Kingdom's bickering factions. And that was because Opec's abuse of its own power resulted in that power being lost.

Sheikh Yamani has long appeared as the acceptable face of Opec. He was a leader in the Opec coup to quadruple oil prices in 1973-74. But since then, he has argued, often vainly, for stability — the leitmotiv of most Saudi policy. Unlike many who saw oil as a political weapon, he understood the interdependence of oil producers and their industrial customers.

Saudi leadership has come unstuck, however, because of its attempts to keep up sagging oil prices after the price rises of 1979 sent the world economy reeling and drove the West to economise on energy. The biggest exporter acted as the swing producer, absorbing cuts in production. Most other Opec members cheated on their agreed quotas and, with Britain's North Sea fields to the fore, non-Opec producers pumped ever more, leaving Opec with less than half free world output and exposed to financial markets in oil.

The Kingdom reached the end of its tether when its

output had slipped to 2 million barrels a day, putting severe pressure on the its apparently limitless rich economy. Sheikh Yamani was charged with the impossible task of increasing the country's output with stable prices.

Other Opec members were not prepared to make room for the Saudis to increase production. And when the Saudis, their bluff having been called, turned up the taps to allow world prices to fall and teach both their fellow Opec members and Britain a lesson, they completely miscalculated.

The world economy needed lower oil prices and Britain, in particular, was not prepared to try to shore up the cartel that had wreaked such economic havoc whatever the narrow short-term interest. The financial market for oil, as so often happens, exaggerated the effects of the new oil surplus, cutting prices by two thirds in six months, leaving even Saudi finances far worse off. The consequent pressure on Opec's wild men has resulted in new output restrictions and quotas being patched up.

But the Gulf states will not easily forgive Saudi Arabia. In the tangled world of Gulf politics, the Saudis have stretched their relations with aggressive revolutionary Iran to breaking point. Partly in consequence, they have upset vulnerable Kuwait — desperate to avoid flak from the Iran-Iraq war — and the hard-pressed emirates.

Even the United States now

seems in two minds about oil prices, wanting low energy prices but fearful of the effects of a sharp fall on the banking system and the stability of friendly producers such as Mexico. Such arguments are magnified inside Saudi Arabia. Its oil policy never rested on one man, as has been made increasingly plain at recent Opec meetings. But it appears that discounted oil deals designed to increase Saudi sales above its current 4.35 barrels per day quota triggered the fall of the Kingdom's leading commander as a scapegoat.

His acting successor Mr Hisham Nazer, or whoever ends up as Saudi oil minister, will face the same circle that cannot be squared. Under the leadership of Kuwait, Opec will try to move in December to a new system of permanent quotas based on complex formulae that give something to all and enshrine higher shares for Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

If the new system is agreed, by no means a forgone conclusion, it will face the same pressures as before. Opec wants both to increase total output slightly and to move the oil price up to \$18 per barrel. If the acceleration of free world economic growth allows that to happen, it will be largely accidental. Opec still has considerable force in the oil market. But it is today as much a price taker as a price maker. Fortunately, Mr Nazer will never take the role on world stage that Sheikh Yamani once so elegantly held.

FISHING RIGHTS — AND WRONGS

The need to deter over-fishing in the waters around the Falkland Islands has annually become more pressing. While 250 boats trawled there in 1984, the total had risen to 450 in 1985 and to 600 so far this year.

Falklanders have long argued the case for a fisheries exclusion zone, controlled from Port Stanley by a licensing arrangement. They would thus earn a living from their surrounding waters without the inconvenience of having to put to sea themselves. Until now this has been opposed by the British government on the grounds that it would be difficult and expensive to police and would thus impose an unpopular burden on the British taxpayer.

Its preferred option has been a multilateral arrangement under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Signatories would have a vested interest in policing the zone themselves and ensuring that catch quotas were observed. The FAO has been compiling a report with this end in view, and even Argentina seemed at one time to be in favour.

But the task has taken much longer than expected and the FAO study has repeatedly missed its deadlines. While concern has grown over the fish stocks, everyone has blamed everyone else — the Argentines complaining that

the continuing British 150-mile protection zone around the islands has prevented their own gunboats from policing the waters themselves.

This might be just as well because one of their gunboats actually sank a Taiwanese trawler in Argentine waters last summer. The Buenos Aires government has, moreover, taken matters into its own hands by signing bilateral fishing treaties with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria — which have impinged on the territorial waters round the Falklands. With no multilateral treaty in sight and the Argentines doing their own thing, British policy has changed and a fisheries exclusion zone has been declared.

It is less than ideal because, for one thing, it helps to perpetuate the ill-feeling between Britain and Argentina. In that sense it might be hoped that the new regime, which comes into force next February 1, will be an interim arrangement until the FAO has had been able to work out an agreed long-term solution.

This depends, however, upon how successfully the islanders can run things. The difference between this arrangement and previous proposals is that the zone will be administered and patrolled by the Falklands government itself, which will pay for chartering two patrol vessels and a surveillance aircraft out

of the revenue from licences. The job should be less onerous than was at first thought because studies have shown that the fish concentrate in certain areas — obviating the need for gunboats to sail endlessly round the entire zone. The existing Royal Navy and RAF presence also means that the civil patrol craft would not be entirely unsupported.

Falklanders hope that the revenue from licences will more than meet the costs. Not only that, but a properly administered system of controls should guarantee the future of the local fishing industry, thereby encouraging the growth of profitable on-shore services to maintain and supply visiting boats. If in six months' time the system is working well, the Falklanders themselves would be reluctant to surrender control to some international body.

Such considerations lie ahead, however. For the time being, it looks as if the Government has acted correctly in acting unilaterally. It should prevent the further erosion of fish stocks and if the islands' economy can be made to prosper, it will be a considerable bonus. The disadvantage lies in the further damage it does to Anglo-Argentine relations. But at least to some extent, the Argentines have only themselves to blame.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stock Exchange answers back

From the Chairman of the Stock Exchange

Sir, On October 27 the Stock Exchange transformed the operation of its markets from single to dual-capacity and introduced technological innovation it has been possible for practitioners within its markets to conduct the major part of their businesses, and their clients' businesses, from their own premises rather than a central trading floor.

For the last four days the information systems have carried the necessary information to these premises for better than 97 per cent of scheduled service time. On each of these days there have been 22 billion of the public's business has been safely executed (a normal amount, I should add), in sizes and at prices that match any major market in the world.

For four days now your columns have carried lurid and emotive words like "fiasco", "utter confusion", "shambles", and "collapse" — and not a single word about the huge improvements in the operation of the market.

Whilst we are aware of our outstanding problems, and are working hard to solve them, I think you should be aware, Sir, that your coverage has been garish and your contents deficient.

NICHOLAS GOODISON, Chairman, The Stock Exchange, EC2, October 30.

Tasks to challenge scientists

From Mr Andrew Ross

Sir, In saying in your leader (October 24) that this Government has no clear set of scientific themes to attract the attention of the electorate and the support of the taxpayer you may be disregarding the scientific and commercial prizes offered by the Government to encourage science and the green vote.

Conservation might conveniently be regarded as a new technology-based industry — and one in which the UK excels. Seen in this light, much more financial support for scientific programmes could be available if the scientific community explained the economic arguments for conservation rather better.

The challenges range from land use in agriculture and forestry worldwide to new crop development using genetic manipulation and research into acid rain and energy economics, to name but a few. In basic botany, one of the most neglected areas of science, the scientific problems in describing the nature of the world's plant, genetic resources have a huge practical and economic significance — even as the very habitats in which botanists work are being destroyed.

These great social and scientific problems require political and technical skills that society appears to be lacking. For the politicians themselves are cultivating that sort of voter and taxpayer. So why doesn't the scientific community respond? The economic benefit to the UK in thinking of conservation as a new industry may lie both in Nobel prizes and in real export earnings from a world needing the right answers to environmental problems.

Yours faithfully, ANDREW ROSS, 86 Thames Road, W4, October 26.

insufficient efforts which scientists themselves have made to pull down the great wall of incomprehension which separates them from the public — *mea culpa, mea culpa*.

The task of the scientist in this respect is made easier if the audience he addresses has some general background knowledge of science and some basic skill in mathematics. And in this, because of the insouciant attitude of successive governments to the problem of getting science teachers into schools, we shall, before very long, have reduced such an educated audience to negligible proportions.

Can anything be done? Of course it can — it simply requires the will and the money.

Yours sincerely, ALEC MERRISON, The Manor, Hinton Blewett, Bristol, Avon, October 24.

Lure of Einstein

From Dr M.P. Melrose

Sir, In the correspondence following the recent article about Einstein (October 15), two of your correspondents have referred to Heisenberg's principle of indeterminacy in ways which perpetuate a popular misconception. First, Dr Wilski (October 30) praises the principle for enforcing some humility on theoretical physics; and then David Brain (October 24) quoted Bronowski, who called indeterminism "the principle of toleration".

Properly understood, Heisenberg's principle is neither a humble nor tolerant statement. For it says not only that position and the momentum of a particle cannot be measured simultaneously with perfect precision, but also that these imprecisions in momentum and position exist even in a complete description of the particle, prior to measurement.

Thus the principle does not just say what cannot be measured: it also pronounces on what there is to measure. I should have thought that the claim to completeness would place the Heisenberg principle firmly in the spirit of theoretical physics of which Dr Wilski disapproves.

Completeness is an arrogant claim, but a very fertile proposition. By not hedging its bets about the nature of the world, science provides us with clear ideas to criticise, and perhaps to falsify.

Yours, M.P. MELROSE, King's College London, Department of Chemistry, Strand, WC2, October 24.

Grand Prix failings

From Lord Killalee

Sir, The dramatic failure of two leading cars in the last few laps of the Grand Prix race in Adelaide (report, October 27) prompts me to ask why such races cannot be organized in a way that allows a driver (and his team) to prepare and present his car for optimum performance (i.e., driven at maximum safe speed) on the day, with no need for a pit stop?

One is led to believe that many such Grand Prix races are set over a course which cannot possibly be completed at racing speed on one tankful of petrol; and evidently, at Adelaide, all those who finished the course in leading positions had found it necessary to change tyres en route.

Interesting though it may be to see a pit crew carry out a change of tyres and/or complete a refuel under eight seconds, this particular ability is no part of the test of the car and its equipment which is the object of all motor racing.

Yours faithfully, KILLALEE, House of Lords.

accreditation team from the Royal College of Psychiatrists. The United Kingdom Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting, also visits regularly.

Whilst I would join in the welcome by the Director of the Association of Independent Hospitals (October 24) for the Lords' vote to remove Crown immunity, it would surely be better to concentrate on making sense of the present inspection arrangements rather than to add yet another watchdog body to this formidable list.

Incidentally, in practice there is already little option but to comply with many of the recommendations made at present, regardless of the legal position.

Yours faithfully, L.V. WOOD, General Manager, Mental Health Unit, North Wales Hospital, Denbigh, Clwyd.

A barred game

From Mr Victor Hext

Sir, Recently visiting the saloon bar of a country public house, my son and I, having a pack of cards with us, thought we might the more pleasantly pass the time in a fitly *partie* of *pique*.

Imagine our surprise and chagrin, followed by resentment, when we were requested either to discontinue our activities or to repair to the public bar.

Can your readers reveal any other examples of inverted social discrimination in sports?

Yours faithfully, VICTOR HEXT, Deurbush, 40 Riverhead, Sproborough Village, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, October 28.

Hospital watchdogs

From Mr L.V. Wood

Sir, In the past 12 months the North Wales Hospital has been visited by the Health Advisory Service (twice), the Mental Health Act Commission (three times) and the Community Health Council (five times). In addition, our panel of health authority members is here, on average, three times a month.

We have also been looked at by environmental health officers from the local authority and the fire officer and are about to be inspected by a professional

Anglo-Irish pact

From Mr William McDowell

Sir, The implications of Thursday's question-time exchanges (Parliamentary report, October 24) are quite alarming. The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland said that there can be no "overnight or instant improvement" in the security situation.

On September 20 Mr King said he was impatient to see faster progress on border security. All right-thinking people share his concern to see improvement on frontier security and all intelligent people recognize that there are no overnight solutions. However, it is now nearly a year since the signing of the Anglo-Irish Agreement and there is no evidence whatsoever that the frontier is playing a diminishing role in republican terrorist activity. Indeed, if there is a discernible trend it is that the IRA is exploiting the border rather more frequently in its operations than previously.

Mr King also said during Thursday's question time that he recognized that there was not

acceptance and enthusiasm among the majority community for the Agreement. Doubtless the IRA's continued use of the frontier to main, kill and destroy is one reason for the Loyalist community being so unenthusiastic. Another is the failure of the republic to ratify the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

The fact that articles 2 and 3 of the republic's Constitution do not even seem to figure on the agenda of possible reforms/benefits from the Agreement leads me to conclude that the Agreement will never prove acceptable to majority feeling in the province. Is the Government therefore determined to rule Northern Ireland indefinitely by the democratically-rejected method of the Inter-governmental Conference? Certainly the people of the province will not accept government in the absence of consent indefinitely.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM McDOWELL, Bloomfield, Belfast, October 24.

Free, but chained

From Dr Christopher Clapham

Sir, A propos of Professor Minogue's discussion of Marxism and academic freedom in *The Times* today (October 24) you may be interested in the solution to the problem embodied in article 3 ("Academic Freedom") of the *Duties, Code of Conduct and Disciplinary Regulations of Academic Staff* at Addis Ababa University (May, 1985):

1. Any Academic Staff Member shall have the freedom and duty to discharge his or her teaching or research activities so that (a) his/her contacts with students for teaching purposes may always promote and permit an atmosphere of free, rational and dispassionate inquiry with respect to issues relevant to the subject matter of the course, by including, where he/she deems it necessary, a discussion of controversial issues and the presentation of particular views thereon, without, however, forcing the assumption that these issues are settled in advance;

(b) higher research methodology and findings always promote and permit an atmosphere of free, rational and dispassionate inquiry and findings with respect to issues relevant to the subject matter of the research.

THE TIMES ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 31 1974

This victory in Zaire, formerly the Congo, re-established Muhammad Ali as world champion after his defeat by Joe Frazier. He lost the title in 1978 briefly to Leon Spinks, but regained it the same year. In 1980, he lost badly to Larry Holmes, and has not challenged since.

Double your money or I quit, Ali tells promoters

From Neil Allen

Basingstoke Correspondent

Kinshasa, Oct 30

O, we of little faith who ignored the strength of Allah. Even Mrs Belinda Muhammad Ali, a devout Black Muslim, admitted to me that she never thought her husband would win back the world heavyweight title in the way he did — by a clean knock-out of George Foreman in the eighth round.

Standing cool and tall in her long white gown in the midst of Ali's besieged dressing-room, she said: "I thought a decision on points was possible for him but not a knock-out. The way he finished with that right hand reminds many people of his first knock-out of Liston so long ago. We are all children of Allah and he sent his strength to my husband once again."

Of course she would like the 32-year-old champion to retire, but she smiled a little wearily at the realization that her decision would never be the final one. Ten minutes later, ensconced in a chair placed on a makeshift table, Ali told us: "I want to hunt the boxing world for probably another six months and have my name as champion in the *Ring* magazine and let all the boxers, scholars and critics look at it. If Elijah Muhammad permits me, I want to go right into the Muslim ministry and teach and preach."

Joe Frazier would have given me a harder fight than George Foreman. Frazier is harder to hit, more relentless, more dangerous in close. They got to get me in close. Before I'll even think about fighting Frazier. If not I'll take my belt back to my four children and my religion and enjoy all my glory and fame."

Ali and Foreman each received \$5 million (£2.175 million) this morning.

So the good news for boxing is that the once and future king will be with us for a while as all the world marvels at his resilience and courage. As dawn came up over the stadium today, we knew that if we had not seen a great match — it was really too one-sided for that — we had witnessed a classic kill which even the lions up country might envy. The final left and right punches, as Ali came springing out of a corner, sent Foreman spinning round and down, flat on his back, where he lay, head jerking up like a dying animal, and then sprawling on to his hands and knees as the referee, Zack Clayton, spread his arms wide.

Ali leaped in triumph and then fell, pushed by a mob invading the ring before he sat on his haunches while pandemonium raged above him. Helmed troops beat back the crowd with their batons and finally Ali was able to raise his hands to the night sky and urge 60,000 onlookers to cry "Ali, boom a yes" ... Literally "Ali, kill him". Foreman, his right eye swollen and blood trickling from his nose and mouth, sat hunched in his corner, a bemused and broken man.

Afterwards Foreman was asked why his hands had dropped after the tiring first round in which he had three times been caught by right hands to the jaw from Ali. Trying, unconvincedly, to say that he had "controlled" the bout from the start, Foreman stumbled and stopped. "Please just ask the standard questions," he pleaded. "I'll tell you all about it when I get home."

Angelo Dundee, Ali's chief trainer, remained calm. "I saw my man would win him between rounds nine and 11, so it came a little early. We knew we had to get inside those big swings of Foreman's. If you stay outside you're doomed. But my man was faster, he looked taller, and you know, he actually looked younger. He was stronger, he was faster on the ropes, and he didn't need to run or dance."

There was in fact little dancing by Ali because he learned in that opening round, that he could beat the lethargic Foreman to the punch, and apart from a worrying passage in the fifth, the only round I thought Ali lost, he was never really hurt by his opponent's cumbersome blows ...

Merrily on high

From his Hon Judge McCreery, QC

Sir, The clock tower on Southampton Civic Centre stands above the court in which, in former days, the recorder sat. On at least one occasion when I was at the Bar I was obliged, when about to make a plea in mitigation, to stand silent until the last notes of "O God our help in ages past" had died away.

I regret to say that I did not regard that moment as one inspiring me with hope and optimism (letter, October 29).

Yours faithfully, H.E. LEWIS MCCREERY, Dring, Ellfield, Basingstoke, Hampshire.

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Letter from Moscow
Island of devotion
in sea of atheism

The Soviet Union has been described as an island of devotion in a sea of atheism. This is a paradoxical statement, given the official state religion of the USSR is atheism. However, the article suggests that despite the official stance, there is a deep-seated religious faith among the Russian people, which is being re-emphasized by the current leadership.

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

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OTT rise forecast

Ocean Transport and Trading, the shipping, transport and service group subject to a £258 million takeover bid from Mr Ron Brierley's IEP (UK), yesterday struck back with a forecast of a 16 per cent profit increase.

Redland rises

Redland, the international building materials company, reported an increase in pretax profits from £50.7 million to £55.6 million for the six months to the end of September on turnover down 3 per cent from £603.9 million to £583 million. The interim dividend was increased by 10 per cent to 4.325p.

Profit up 46%

Pretax profit at Harris Queensway, the furniture retailer, jumped 46 per cent to £20.4 million on turnover up 21 per cent to £233 million in the six months to July 27.

Cut-price calls

Mercury Communications is to announce price cuts today in response to British Telecom's new pricing structure which comes into effect tomorrow. Mercury, BT's only licensed rival, is likely to reduce the cost of long-distance calls to maintain its price advantage after BT announced a drop in its long-distance prices of up to 17 per cent in September.

Simon sale

Simon Engineering is negotiating the sale of its Solihull division, whose products include screw conveyors, bin activators and associated machines and which has an asset value of more than £1 million.

Offer taken

The offer by Keep Trust for Batchelor Bowles has been declared fully unconditional. The offer was accepted for 97.6 per cent with the loan note alternative taken for 111,668 of the 878,365 shares involved.

Pru go-ahead

The Trade Secretary has decided not to refer the proposed acquisition of Jackson National Life Insurance Company by Prudential Corporation to the Monopolies Commission.

Japan set to cut discount rate to 3%

The Bank of Japan is to announce a further cut in its discount rate today, its fourth this year.

New market factors strengthen dollar

Three important new influences were at work in foreign exchange markets yesterday — the dismissal of Sheikh Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, the better American trade deficit and the likelihood of a cut in Japanese interest rates. The net effect was to leave the dollar stronger and sterling little changed.

Exco in \$22m deal

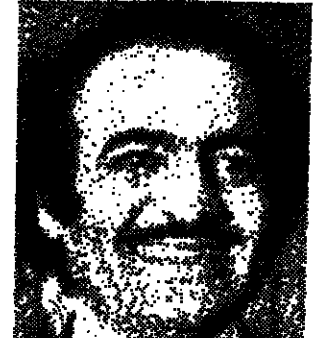
Exco International, the money broker, announced yesterday that it is buying the London and Far East Eurobond broking operation of Purcell Graham, the New York broking firm, for \$22 million (£15.7 million).

Boots steps out with £100m

Boots, the high street stores chain, is to invest £100 million in up to 40 edge-of-town superstores specializing in toys and children's clothing. The new stores will trade under the name "Children's World" and will be run as an independent subsidiary with its own management team.

Urgent oil talks sought by new Saudi minister

By David Young, Energy Correspondent



Saudi Arabia's new oil minister, Sheikh Hisham Nazer, has called for an urgent meeting of the Opec price committee. The call, made within hours of his takeover of the Saudi oil post, came in a letter to the Secretary-General of Opec.

Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, whose rulers have all made representations to King Fahd.

The oil industry now expects that the world oil price will rise, and with it Britain's North Sea revenues, after the replacement of Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

The new minister is regarded by the oil industry as a man with similar negotiating and political skills as Sheikh Yamani, but as a minister who is more likely to strictly follow government policy.

For the past 18 months his relationship with Prince Sultan, the defence minister, has been particularly strained and he has taken the blame for Opec sending prices too far downwards and subsequently hitting Saudi oil revenues.

The official Saudi view is that there will be no fundamental change in its oil policy, but it has yet to elaborate on the reason for Sheikh Yamani's departure from a post he has held since 1962.

All Saudi government posts are in the gift of the monarch, and Sheikh Yamani has for years been the highest placed commoner in the country.

Other members of Opec, particularly Iran and Libya, consider that more production should be removed from the market place and prices forced upwards.

The forecast of "approximately £37 million" pretax profits, against £31.9 last year, came with a predicted 38.5 per cent net dividend increase to 9p a share.

Earnings per share are forecast at 20p (1985: 17.5 p).

Charismatic Yamani, page 29

America has 'turned the corner on trade deficit'

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The September deficit was below most analysts' predictions of a shortfall of about \$14 billion. It was the second consecutive monthly decline and the smallest deficit since April's \$12.07 billion.

The August deficit, which had been revised from \$13.32 billion, was based on a calculation that more accurately reflects the movement of goods based on new statistics.

The department, however, has cautioned against comparing the preliminary trade figure of one month with the revised figure for another.

Foreign trade had been a drag on the economy, but from now on it would begin to contribute to economic growth. A fall in imports came despite higher oil imports, which should slacken as inventories were rebuilt, Mr Baldrige said.

A White House spokesman described the latest economic indicators as good news and said: "We see no end in sight to what will most likely prove to be the strongest post World War II expansion on record."

The replacement of Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the

oil prices where there was a good deal of confusion. Mr Gwyn Davies, chief economist of Gwyn Davies, said: "Foreign exchange markets are schizophrenic on whether the departure of Yamani is good for oil prices."

Higher prices would help to increase government revenue in Britain and make it easier for the Chancellor to contemplate tax cuts in the Budget. But a big increase in prices would tend to halt in its tracks the expected increase in world trade next year.

There was little expectation that the probable cut in Japanese interest rates would provoke an imminent reversal of the recent 1 per cent rise

The Tokyo stock exchange index shot up by 505 points yesterday to 17,010.95 on hints of the discount rate fall. The yen, meanwhile, continued to weaken.

Two years, but we only actively started looking for an acquisition in the last few months.

"We believe the Eurobond market is a highly profitable place to be."

Mr Bill Matthews, chief executive of Exco, said: "We have wanted to enter the Eurobond broking market for

Mr Tim Smith and the directors of Purcell Graham will stay on in their present positions.

Boots expects the new stores to come into profit during the second year of trading. It has decided to charge most of the start-up costs to the profit and loss account rather than to capitalize them. This conservative choice will lead to a modest negative impact on profits in the first two years, which analysts estimated at around £2 million or so — less than 1 per cent of pretax profits.

The first reaction to the Boots move was favourable in the City.



Replaced: Sheikh Yamani, with some of his family, in Geneva.

ICI profits surprise with record £256m

By Alison Eadie

Imperial Chemical Industries, Britain's largest manufacturing company, cheered the stock market with higher-than-expected and record third quarter profits of £256 million against £182 million in the previous third quarter.

Channon outlines SA investment ban

By Teresa Poole, Business Correspondent

Financial transactions and bank lending in support of normal trading activity are not included in the Government's voluntary ban on new investment in South Africa, it was announced yesterday.

measures agreed by the European Commission.

But British companies will be urged to put a halt to new purchases of share and loan capital of South African companies and the voluntary ban also includes loans and capital injections through inter-company and head office accounts.

Lord Young of Grahamham, the Employment Secretary, appealed to travel agents, tour operators, airlines and the media not to promote South Africa as a tourist destination.

Details of the scope of the voluntary ban, which was agreed at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in August, were announced by Mr Paul Channon, the Secretary for Trade and Industry.

Since 1982 there has been a net disinvestment by British companies in South Africa with the latest figures, for 1984, showing a net £56.2 million outflow. But Britain remains the largest investor in South Africa and accounts for more than a third of total foreign investment there.

Also excluded are portfolio investments, unremitted profits and investments in training, health, and social sectors, in line with the positive

Users of Topic were complaining bitterly yesterday that the two-tier priority system for company news was in danger of leading to charges of insider trading.

The third quarter improvement was achieved despite continued dismal showings from energy and agriculture. Energy did little better than to break even, due to depressed oil prices. Oil turnover fell to £68 million from £185 million.

Market-makers now tend to receive company news about 20 minutes before other Topic subscribers. They also receive a version of news which is being abbreviated for other users to reduce the number of pages needed.

Chemical sales were 4 per cent lower than those of the second quarter, primarily due to lower volume.

This means that market-makers are earlier and better informed when companies make announcements which could move share prices.

ICI is still not seeing strong increases in customer demand, despite the effects of lower oil prices and is therefore unable to increase prices.

Tempus, page 28

The organization's latest bi-monthly survey of its members shows that 48 per cent of

ICI is still not seeing strong increases in customer demand, despite the effects of lower oil prices and is therefore unable to increase prices.

Tempus, page 28

Family Money finds the best savings rates

In tomorrow's Family Money

The best building society buys following the recent wave of interest rate rises.

Is investor protection heading in the right direction after the jailing of a former Alfred Dunbar sales associate?

Fusion fund surpluses may seem remote — but not to Courage brewery workers who went on strike this week in the face of threats to their pension fund. What are these surpluses and who benefits from them?

And, please tell Sir, the British Gas Pathfinder Prospects. Read all about it in The Times tomorrow.

Exco in \$22m deal

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Exco International, the money broker, announced yesterday that it is buying the London and Far East Eurobond broking operation of Purcell Graham, the New York broking firm, for \$22 million (£15.7 million).

Mr Bill Matthews, chief executive of Exco, said: "We have wanted to enter the Eurobond broking market for

Mr Tim Smith and the directors of Purcell Graham will stay on in their present positions.

Boots steps out with £100m

By John Bell, City Editor

Boots, the high street stores chain, is to invest £100 million in up to 40 edge-of-town superstores specializing in toys and children's clothing. The new stores will trade under the name "Children's World" and will be run as an independent subsidiary with its own management team.

Mr Alan Ripley, managing director of Children's World, said yesterday: "Research has shown potential scope for between 30 and 40 stores, costing over £100 million, to open over the next five years."

The first stores in the new chain will open at Dudley, Crickwood, and Leicester next spring. Two more will be ready by next autumn and

another four are planned for spring 1988.

Mr Keith Ackroyd, managing director of the Boots retail division, stressed that although the move to edge-of-town developments was a new one, it is in no way indicated any lack of commitment to the high street.

Boots is a significant retailer of babywear and preschool clothing, but Children's World is a radical departure. The merchandise will include shoes, clothing, books, toys, bedroom and nursery furniture, plus maternity and baby goods.

The new stores will also feature a number of "shops-within-shops". Concession-

aires will include Clarks and Start-rite shoes, Dash and Beaton clothing and Seips hairdressing.

Boots expects the new stores to come into profit during the second year of trading. It has decided to charge most of the start-up costs to the profit and loss account rather than to capitalize them. This conservative choice will lead to a modest negative impact on profits in the first two years, which analysts estimated at around £2 million or so — less than 1 per cent of pretax profits.

The first reaction to the Boots move was favourable in the City.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	1878.66 (+26.88)
Dow Jones	1878.66 (+26.88)
Nikkei Dow	17010.95 (+505.57)
Hong Kong	2312.81 (-32.43)
Amsterdam Gen	270.5 (+2.9)
Sydney AC	1364.8 (-9.5)
Frankfurt	1853.5 (+15.8)
Brussels	3857.82 (+10.88)
Paris CAC	376.4 (same)
Zurich	538.70 (same)
SKA General	538.70 (same)
London closing prices	Page 31

INTEREST RATES

Bank Base	11%
3-month interbank	11 1/4%
3-month eligible bills	10 3/4%
buying rate	10 3/4%
Prime Rate	7 1/2%
Federal Funds 3%	
3-month Treasury bills	5.16-5.14%
30-year bonds	9 1/2-9 3/4%

CURRENCIES

London	New York
\$1.3995	\$1.3975
DM2.8718	DM2.8720
Sfr1.7022	Sfr1.7022
FF9.3638	FF9.3638
Yen226.37	Yen226.37
Index67.7	Index67.7
ECU1.0732403	SDR20.84944

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
BCC Group	339p (+8 1/2p)
BP	98 1/2p (+30p)
BT	302 1/2p (+20p)
ICI	104p (+25p)
RAC	62p (+16p)
Meyer Int.	281 1/2p (+11 1/2p)
Britwall	170p (+17p)
Britwall	170p (+17p)
Burtonwood Brew.	742p (+85p)
DC	836p (+20p)
DRG	287p (+11p)
General	836p (+20p)
Storehouse	324p (+11p)
Bestwood	475p (+30p)
Saschli & Saschli	609p (+25p)
Mifland	540p (+18p)
UK Land	181p (+13p)
London & Edin.	685p (+20p)

FALLS:

Henderson	179p (-11p)
Pearson	577p (-15p)
Polystech. Elect.	70p (-15p)

Prices are as at 4pm

GOLD

London Fixing	AM \$404.00 pm \$406.50
close	\$488.25-408.75 (\$280.00-290.50)
New York	Comex \$404.50-405.00

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Dec.)	pm \$13.90 bb (\$13.10)
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* Denotes latest trading price

**CHANGE OF
INTEREST
RATES**

Investments

The interest rate on all loans made by the company will be increased from 6% to 7% effective January 1st, 1938.

MORTGAGES

The interest rate on all mortgages made by the company will be increased from 6% to 7% effective January 1st, 1938.

Universal

Equities grow in confidence

\$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Where stocks have only one price quoted, these are middle prices, taken at 5pm. Yield, change and P/E are calculated on the middle price.

1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533</
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ELECTRICALS							
180	AS Elec	205	300	0-1	14.9	4.8	15.2
120	Automatic	225	220	0-1	2.5	0.8	23.1
36	Automat	180	184	0-3	0.5	0.4	12.8
43	Appl. Computers	80	80	0.5	0.8	0.0	8.0
69	Alarm	86	80				34.6
204	Alarm Comp	225	225	-2	4.3	1.8	7.4
46	Auto Fidelity	72	74	-1	23.3

[illegible]

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347	10	California	30	30	+	1	4.3
71	20	Chgo	48	48	+	2.1	8.8
192	30	Delaware	134	135	+	12.1	8.8
156	55	23 Fordham	38	40	+	..	..
68	24	Central Energy	..	..	+	..	..
350	200	Shaded H Res	302	323	+	..	..
58	28	Good Pw	11	26	+	14	4.9
129	28	St Vincent Res	40	..	..	2.9	5.0
114	..	Hamilton	57	..	..	..	..
182	80	Hawking	193	193	..	12.0	10.2
575	271	E Gas	583	583	+	23.9	4.2

160	158	Carroll	106	113	..	..	..
161	159	Carroll	104	113	..	..	..
167	127	Richman Tr	150	161	..	3.0	6.0

● Ex dividend ● Ex alt b Forecast dividend ● Int
 payment passed / Price at suspension ● Dividend
 yield excludes a special payment / Pre-merger figure
 Forecast earnings ● Ex other r Ex rights ● Ex own
 share split / Tax-free .. No significant data.

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INVESTMENT TRUSTS

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

COMMODITIES

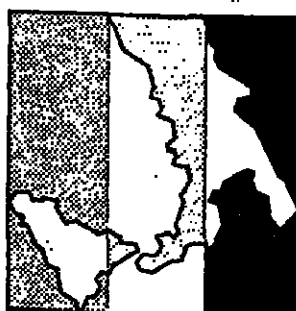
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ITALY

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT
Pictures by Tim Bishop

The old bandit they can't do without



Substantial support from the Italian electorate no longer guarantees effective political influence, as Peter Nichols reports from Rome

Something must be changing in Italy when the Prime Minister chooses as the pseudonym with which he signs his newspaper articles the name of a famous bandit.

Signor Bettino Craxi, who is the first Socialist to be Prime Minister and holds the record for leading the longest-lived government in the republic's history, calls himself "Chino di Tacco" when he publishes his usually rather caustic comments in *Avanti!*, the Socialist Party newspaper. He does so half-mockingly.

The name was applied to him first by a leading newspaper editor who does not approve of him and meant the label to be derogatory.

The 13th century Senese bandit lived by robbing travellers in the narrow passes on the mountainous stretches of the road from Rome to Florence. In short, he exploited the advantage by which travellers were forced by circumstances into his restricted but real area of power.

The fact that Signor Craxi had adopted the mantle of the old bandit is remarkable in two ways. First, it shows a notable sense of realism and second, it suggests that a touch of satiric humor in political affairs is no longer regarded as out of place.

Implicit too is the way Italy's unusual Prime Minister would hope to see the country's political structure develop.

The Prime Minister's principal political worry is that his Socialist Party is an unsuccessful vote-getter and obstinately lies a poor third after the Christian Democrats and the Communists, despite his own personal success as Prime Minister.

But he reached the prime

ministership by knowing how to exploit the fact that no government could be formed without his presence in it, or without his blessing.

Like the medieval travellers on the road to Florence, the Christian Democrats, with more than a third of the national vote, have had to come to terms with the Socialists, who have so far only 12 per cent of the electorate behind them. And the price he has managed to extract from them is rational: as they cannot manage without him, they must accept him as Prime Minister if they want to form a government at all.

So Italian politics have reached a point where there is no clear connection between electoral strength and real power.

Neither the Christian Democrats nor the Communists in opposition are any longer able to transmute their large total of votes — between them they have two thirds of the electorate — into effective political influence. But the Socialists, and the still smaller Republican Party, possess power far exceeding the weight of votes behind them.

The Republicans, with 5 per cent of the popular vote, pulled off the extraordinary feat five years ago of seeing Senator Giovanni Spadolini, their leader, become the first Prime Minister since the end of the war who was not a Christian Democrat.

For five years now the Christian Democrats have held the Prime Minister's office for only six months despite the fact that they are the country's largest party.

Senator Spadolini and Signor Craxi between them have closed a particular era, that in which the Christian Democrats easily dominated the



Street life, Roman-style: a driver is booked and a dog gets a lift in the Via del Corso; young love in the Piazza Venezia and a touch of tenderness for the newly married on the steps of the register office

Italian political scene. It lasted 40 years and first began showing signs of disintegration in the mid-1970s when the Christian Democrats looked to active Communist support as a way of maintaining their dominance.

That experiment was hastened to its end first by the murder of Aldo Moro, the Christian Democrat architect of the alliance, at the hands of terrorists, and then by increasing unrest in the rank and file of both parties, too little prepared for such a radical experiment.

The unexpected death in June last year of Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader, placed a final seal on the end of a policy which now seems to have slipped quietly into oblivion.

For the unlucky Christian Democrats, the closing of their era of unquestioned dominance came with revelations

of one of the country's worst scandals.

In 1981 Signor Forlani's government fell on the issue of his mishandling of the first revelations to come to light about the conspiratorial and now illegal "Propaganda Two" Masonic lodge. That gave Senator Spadolini the chance to take office with the moral question as his main priority.

Senator Spadolini and Signor Craxi have little in common as personalities. And they do not get on well, which is regrettable as their two parties must be the basis of any alliance of the lay parties. Senator Spadolini is an energetic academic while Signor Craxi is rather cold and highly pragmatic.

But both have the advantage of being comparative newcomers to the governmental scene: Signor Craxi took the prime ministership

without any ministerial experience in advance; Senator Spadolini is eminent in university life, has written widely and is a former editor of the Milan newspaper *Corriere della Sera*. He still writes in the press but uses his own name.

Both men like to lead and show that they are leading. They talk a comparatively simple language and, if their formal statements can at times be convoluted, they can still adopt a style that the ordinary person has no difficulty in understanding.

Both are popular in the country but neither has behind him a party with mass support.

This is less serious for the Republicans because they are in any case elitist but it is frustrating for Signor Craxi that he has so far failed to turn his prestige as Prime Minister to electoral advantage. He

knows that a lot depends on the outcome of the next elections, thought likely next spring.

The two men are beginning to be seen as the standard-bearers of an alternative way in which to conduct politics. Their rise coincided with a shift by the public away from ideologies.

So far the electoral process has not caught up with this change.

Some of the leading newspapers have grasped the point and are giving less space and showing less obsessive interest in the daily output of the politicians and political commentators. The traditional style of political debate on television now goes largely unwatched.

The beginnings of this greater realism in political life is accompanied by a broadening feeling of cautious optimism about the economic

future. The government forces an increase next year in gross national product of between 3-3½ per cent.

Oil prices and the decline of the dollar have both helped to bring down inflation and cut costs. The triumphs of the Agnelli family have provided text-book examples of how capitalism can be rationalized into scaling the heights of profitability.

The age-old defects are still there: the weight of a huge public debt, an equally weighty and inefficient public administration and corruption. But Italian industry as a whole, both private and state industry, is now better led, more open-minded and more internationally minded than in the past.

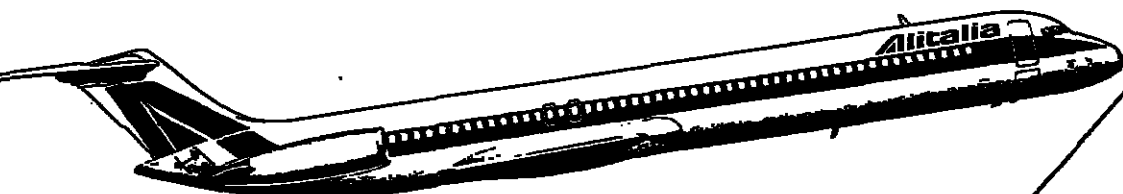
Fortune has managed to discover that the latest Italian fashion is capitalism itself, and devoted a cover-story to the turnaround.

In this sense there are strong similarities between the signs of fresh approaches from both the business and the political worlds. The politicians have much further to go in order to show convincingly that a change in certain aspects of behaviour means a real change in mentality.

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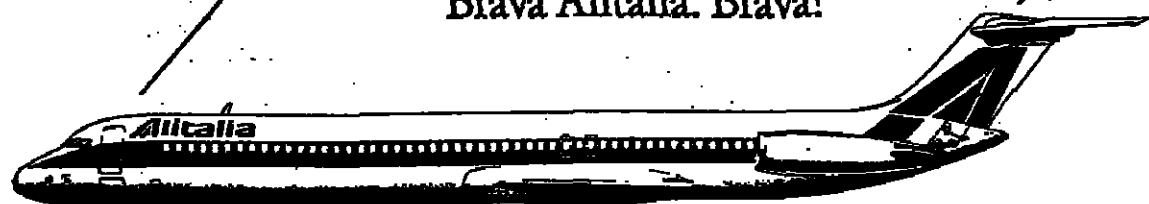
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Victory in the war against inflation



Big groups are back in vogue: All heads bent in concentration at the Olivetti factory at Ivrea, near Turin producing floppy discs on the right. Above, the strategic location of Italsider's steel plant in Genoa, Italy's chief port and major entry point for coal and iron imports



of corresponding size in 1985. The public sector deficit, still high compared to that of most industrialized economies, should pass from 16.4 per cent of gross domestic product last year to 14.3 per cent this year.

The battle against inflation has been won and the days of double digit increases seem past history, Signor Craxi said. Inflation might be down to 4 per cent at the end of this year, while Giovanni Goria, the Christian Democrat treasury minister, thinks 3 per cent possible by the end of 1987.

"For the first time in 20 years our principal economic indicators are all pointing towards improvement. We can be very satisfied with the results." Bettino Craxi, the Socialist Prime Minister, had seldom sounded so confident as in a recent speech in Genoa.

"This year again," he went on, "our growth will be the highest among all European Community countries (2.8 per cent) and the forecasts are still more optimistic for next year (3.5 per cent against 2.5 per cent)."

The balance of payments, instead of deteriorating, like Britain's, would swing round to a surplus at the end of 1986 of about 8,000 billion lire (£4,000 million) from a deficit

community in Milan. Firms are making good profits and generating strong cash flows for new investments.

Only a few years ago it seemed that "small is beautiful" and the flexible smaller companies were best adapted to cope with the then prevalent recession. Now the big groups are back again, making the running.

An example is Fiat, which received a much needed shot in the arm from a \$400 million capital injection from Libya ten years ago. In September the Libyans, by now a serious political embarrassment, sold their holding for over \$3 billion, a reflection of the Fiat group's record profits.

The boom has gripped the stock exchange, which for the first time has become popular among members of the public, who have been investing either directly or through unit trusts that have been formed in the last two years.

This, a Milan banker lamented, has diverted private savings away from bank deposits, whose rate of growth has been slowing. Recently the market has been consolidating after its period of heady rises, but the daily value of dealings in Milan continues to be four

or five times that of three years ago.

Mario Schimberni, chairman of the Montedison chemical group, summed up what has been happening by writing in a magazine article that capitalism and the saving public had at last made contact in Italy.

Traditionally families used to deposit their savings with banks - Italy has one of the highest personal savings rates in the industrialized world - while firms financed their activities principally through bank borrowing. Recent events on the stock exchange showed that a direct relationship had now been established.

Recent events on the stock exchange, particularly on effervescent days, have also reflected a spate of rumours about behind-the-scenes take-over threats, battles for influence or control over companies, alliances being formed or broken. Signor Schimberni has himself been at the centre of much activity.

A self-made Roman, he is popularly portrayed as taking on the establishment, represented by the elderly Enrico Cuccia of Mediobanca merchant bank and, behind him,

Capitalism and Italy's small savers have at last made contact through the now popular stock market

families such as the Agnellis of Fiat and the Pirellis.

Even the big state-owned groups are back in health. The giant IRI (Istituto per la ricostruzione industriale) corporation, employing half a million, is moving towards break even. The oil and energy corporation ENI has been back in profit since last year and reports a further 26 per cent advance in gross profits in the first half of this year.

Both are following a cautious privatization policy, usually leaving control of subsidiaries in the hands of the public sector, as with share

flotations for ENI's engineering subsidiaries Saipem and Nuovo Pignone.

But IRI, following the appearance of two reputable suitors - Ford and Fiat - has gladly offered to relinquish control over its loss-making car manufacturer Alfa Romeo.

Political stability is one factor behind the economic turnaround, even if basic stability was always there - the Christian Democrats have been in every government, since the war, and some ministers have held office of one kind or another for the last ten or 20 years. But the presence of one prime minister for three years has provided at least a cosmetic uplift that has boosted Italy's image abroad.

Another reason has been the government's trimming of labour costs through successive whittling down of the system of automatic wage indexation. The degree of indexation against the cost of living has been reduced, while adjustments are now made every six months instead of every three months.

But the most evident reason has been the fall in the price of oil and in the dollar. Italy is one of the developed countries most dependent on imported

oil and, since it had done least to adjust to the shocks of the 1970s, so it has benefited most from the plunge in crude prices.

Industrialists naturally welcome the economic upturn, but tend to be much more cautious than the politicians. Innocenzo Cipolletta, economic adviser to Confindustria, the confederation of private industry, is concerned at the prospects for the world economy and its effects on Italy as a country transforming imported raw materials into exported manufactures.

He fears that Italy is losing its competitiveness, above all in relation to the United States and newly industrialized countries with currencies linked to the fate of the dollar. The Italian economy, in his view, is at present relying too much on internal demand.

Signor Cipolletta recommends a more courageous government policy of public investment in infrastructure and the quality of life, that would help employment and at the same time improve competitiveness.

The government must cut through red tape and simplify that combination of what

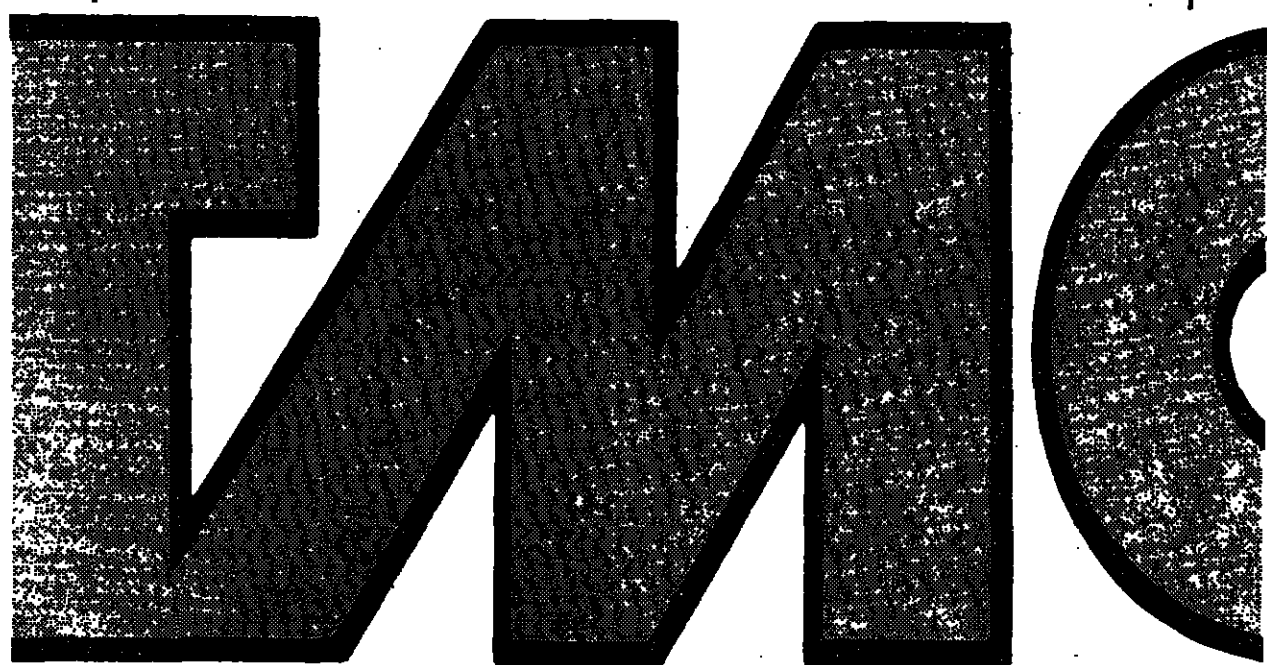
Paolo Annibaldi, Confindustria's secretary general, has described as "confused legislation, a stifling bureaucratic machine and an inextricable labyrinth of procedures".

Billions of lire of public investment in infrastructure since the war have, however, failed to bridge the gap between the north and parts of the backward South.

This autumn a possible threat to government policies has appeared with the emergence of labour tensions. In October, the metalworkers' union, after getting approval for their demands for a new labour contract approved in a national factory-wide referendum, called a half-day strike that showed they can once more muster support.

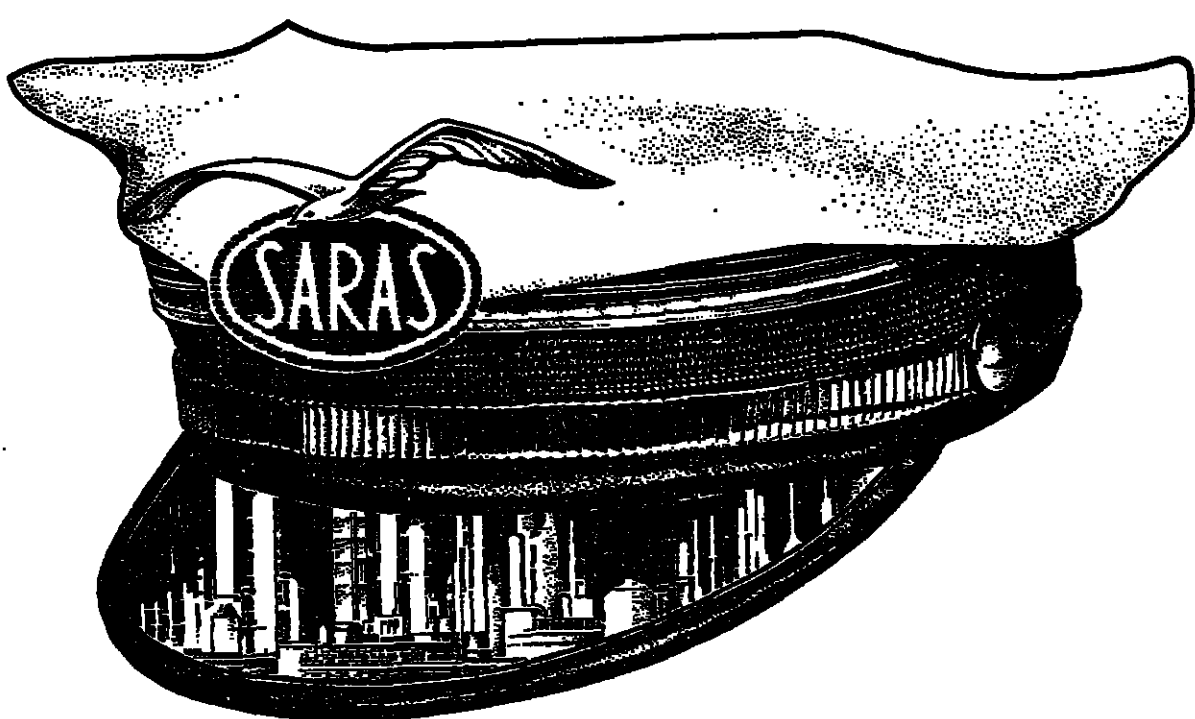
Altogether, labour contracts affecting over eight million workers in different sectors are up for renegotiation. Independent unions or guilds representing hospital doctors, airline pilots and teachers are also on the warpath. Much of the official optimism will evaporate if widespread labour unrest breaks out.

John Earle



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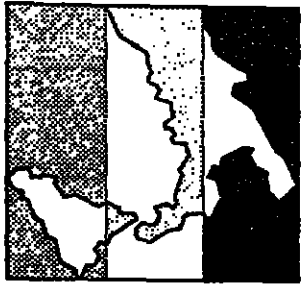
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With their finances reorganized and fat profits flowing in, Italian entrepreneurs are looking for foreign companies to buy. Raul Gardini, the chairman of Ferruzzi, is among them, as Peter Nichols reports at right. Below, John Earle looks at Signor Gardini's peers



Leading industrialists Mario Schimberni of Montedison, left, Raul Gardini of Ferruzzi and Carlo de Benedetti of Olivetti

The three money musketeers

Scarcely a week passes without news of some Italian purchase of a foreign company or joint venture abroad. Names such as Carlo de Benedetti of Olivetti and Raul Gardini of Ferruzzi are increasingly familiar to the international public.

Has some new species been born, the international Italian entrepreneur, prowling the jungle of the world economy? The reply in the Milan business world is a straight "No". Italian firms have been interested in expanding abroad for years. Pirelli founded Pirelli General Cable Works in Southampton in 1914. Olivetti had factories in Scotland and elsewhere long before Signor de Benedetti's arrival.

The state oil corporation, ENI, set up a joint production venture with Iran in 1957 in an attack on the monopoly of the international oil companies, the Seven Sisters, as they used to be called. Fiat, the car-maker, has for years been a world trader.

But for years foreign-minded entrepreneurs faced all kinds of difficulties. First came two world wars and the intervening period of Fascism, intent on economic self-sufficiency. After the Second World War, energies were devoted to national reconstruction. In the 1970s and early 1980s companies had to cope with two oil shocks, high inflation and recession. Investing abroad was hampered by a mass of restrictions, now being gradually eased.

What is new, however, is an explosion in entrepreneurial activity, as firms reap the benefit of financial reorganization, abundant cash flows and fat profits. Opportunities in Italy

are often limited, and it is natural to look abroad. Even so Franco Reviglio, ENI's chairman, estimates Italian investment abroad at the equivalent of only 2 to 3 per cent of gross domestic product, about the same as investment by foreign companies in Italy.

This, he said in a recent lecture in London, is well behind the 5 or 6 per cent attributed to both West Germany and Japan, let alone the 20 per cent estimated for the UK. All indications are that the Italian level will increase.

Some

One of the fastest international movers, he has announced eight buys this year

most multinational Italian group. Reorganized since the failure of the disastrous marriage with Dunlop into a complicated structure of four companies with the Pirelli name (two registered in Italy, two in Switzerland), it has 117 plants in 16 countries, mostly making cables. About 70 per cent of group output is produced abroad.

Early this year it bought Metzler Kautschuk of West Germany, which specializes in rubber products. Other recent moves in the tyre sector include new plants in Tunisia, Brazil and, jointly with the Birla group, in Orissa state in India.

In the cable sector, which includes the high-technology fields of optical fibres and transmission systems, Pirelli has bought stakes in Focom of

Britain and Valec of France and has taken full control of Pirelli-Ericsson cables in Australia. Last year two small special cables and optical-fibre plants were opened at Eastleigh, Hampshire.

By contrast, Fiat, whose consolidated net profit last year of 1,326 billion lire (about \$950 million) was a record for an Italian concern, has a strong management strategy that evidently does not make it an easy partner for foreigners.

One of the fastest international movers, he has announced eight buys this year

year, however, with United Technologies, it bought a 29.9 per cent share in Westland helicopters.

Signor de Benedetti, before moving to Olivetti, had an abortive period in Fiat's top management, followed by an ill-judged collaboration with the late Roberto Calvi at Banco Ambrosiano.

One of the fastest movers on the international scene, he has this year announced eight purchases or joint ventures abroad in France, the US, West Germany, Switzerland and, as subsidiary of an Italian acquisition, Belgium, as well as the establishment of a French holding company.

Four of these initiatives are in computers and automation, two in car components, one in food and one

in finance. They include a substantial stake in the French car component maker Valeo, and a deal with Volkswagen that brought in Triumph-Adler.

If Signor de Benedetti was the first of a new generation to jolt the established way of life, he has been followed by Raul Gardini of the Ravenna-based Ferruzzi agricultural group.

Recently attention in Italy has been monopolized by Signor Gardini's emergence as the biggest single shareholder in the Montedison chemical group, but he has not withdrawn from the fight for British Sugar. Ferruzzi already controls Eridania of Italy and Béghin-Say of France (paper as well as sugar), and if it adds British Sugar, it will become number one in Europe.

Third of the three musketeers is Mario Schimberni of Montedison who, in a elusive duel, has been trying to obtain Egyptian-born Refaat el Sayed's controlling share in the Swedish pharmaceuticals group Fermenta, which also has an important Italian subsidiary, Pirelli.

Signor Schimberni has pulled Montedison around to profitability after years of losses and political interference, and wishes to move further away from petrochemicals.

Lastly, the state sector should not be forgotten. ENI, which is making record profits, has through its subsidiary, Agip, 162 oil and gas joint ventures in 27 countries. It has combined with ICI of Britain to make PVC and with a Saudi Arabian company to make MTBE additive for petrol at Al Jubail on the Gulf.

Centuries of drive to take on the British

The beautiful Venetian house belonging to Raul Gardini, Ferruzzi's chairman, is small compared to the 3½ million acres of farmland owned by his group in three continents. But possession of the Ca'dario, a recent purchase, says something about the man.

To begin with, a certain self-confidence is needed to live in a 15th-century private palace on the Grand Canal, even just at weekends. It was briefly and tragically inhabited by Kit Lambert, the late pop-group manager.

He is supposed to have been attracted to it because he heard a story that somebody had been murdered there. The dominating presence in the house still seems to be that of the man who built it, probably designing it himself, leaving his mark in the form of a signature in Latin across the facade with a dedication to "the spirit of the city", to Venice itself.

Giovanni Dario was a rich businessman and diplomat who successfully negotiated with the Turks when their military supremacy under Muhammad II was threatening the Venetian republic.

He built up a personal relationship of mutual esteem with the Ottoman ruler and his brilliant mediation won him the gratitude of the Venetians.

But he never forgot that he was a businessman and that trade had allowed him to accumulate enough wealth to devote time to study, read and practise Greek, which he spoke well and which was essential to Levant diplomacy at the time.

The great house across the canal from the Gritti Palace is an apt memorial to an original personality. And, if it can sometimes be dangerous to press precedents across the centuries too hard, the connection between Giovanni Dario and Raul Gardini, merchant negotiators beneath the same roof but parted by 500 years of history, is far from fanciful.

Like Dario, Signor Gardini comes from the Upper Adriatic: not from Venice but from the prosperous provincial background of Ravenna.

He and Ferruzzi emerged into the international limelight

with their campaign for buying, or obtaining control of, British Sugar after Signor Gardini had added French sugar interests to his already substantial Italian holdings in the sugar industry.

If he clears the hurdle of the UK Monopolies Commission, which is looking at his position, and manages to obtain British Sugar against the competition of Tate & Lyle, he would control nearly a quarter of European sugar production.

Opposition to his ambitions has come from British farmers. He hopes to keep that in check by his appointment of Sir Richard Butler, a former chairman of the Farmers' Union, to preside over his British subsidiary. He detects

"A purchase by Tate & Lyle would mean nothing compared with the vistas we can open"

widespread diffidence in British opinion about his ambitions.

His grizzled good looks — he is a sailor of international class — seem to evoke the Don Giovanni image, and misuse of funds on the part of some Italian farmers, especially in the South, from the European Community has probably contributed to this touch of suspicion at the presence of a powerful Italian group in British agriculture.

Signor Gardini is full of confidence as he explains over dinner in the garden of Ca'dario why he feels he cannot lose.

He has brought Ferruzzi to third place in turnover terms among privately owned groups in Italy after Fiat and Montedison, in which he has acquired a 22 per cent stake, making him the single biggest shareholder.

More to the point, in British terms, is that Ferruzzi is the biggest multinational operating in the field of industrialized agriculture. He is also

one of that select band of Italian businessmen behind their country's dramatic expansion of international contacts and activities which was summed up in the *Financial Times* headline, *The Italians Are Coming*.

What he insists on is that the group he heads is more than highly prosperous: it also has a philosophy, which is largely his. His provincial background (meaning that he comes from a land-owning family and is married to one of the daughters of Serafino Ferruzzi, the firm's founder, a neighbour in Ravenna) is the source of it.

He believes in the application of technology to agriculture, and explains amusingly how his workers are taught to apply new methods on Ferruzzi estates in Argentina or Uruguay.

But he does not want to destroy country life, explaining: "It is important to have faith in the idea that the rural world must go on, and consolidate itself still more."

He is convinced that there is a strong link between farmers the world over because they all have the same aim: to make the most they can from the land. He sees better prospects for them if they can work in a more unified structure.

One of his aims is to make use of cereal and sugar surpluses for industrial use, in biotechnology and petro additives.

To do this, he believes he must have a large share of the market. He is convinced that Britain is now irreversibly a part of Europe, whatever residual mistrust there may be towards the Continent. And that is why he argues that he can offer so much more than his rivals for British Sugar.

He says: "A purchase by Tate & Lyle would in effect mean nothing by comparison with the vistas that we can open."

The spirit of the house may have something to do with the adroit way in which, like Giovanni Dario, he can mix the profit motive with international negotiation and a confident philosophy in the regional strength of what he is doing.

A VINEYARD CALLED ITALY



Just over a century ago, fossil leaves were found by Abramo Massalongo, an Italian botanist, in the rocks of Bolca, a small village high on the hills above Verona, near lake Garda, in Northern Italy.

These were dated as some 40 million years and must have belonged to an early ancestor of the wild vine from which our 'Vitis Vinifera' derived.

The age of the 'Amphiphyllum Bolcaense', as this fossil is now known, makes one's mind boggle, as indeed do the other fossils of that marine life to be found in the tiny museum at Bolca. The notion of time as we currently know it, becomes more difficult to grasp and yet, as one leaves the museum and is nearly run over by a roaring motorbike and the blaring transistor radios of the local youths fill the air with their loud music, history becomes suddenly very much a thing of the past.

In the distance are neat rows of vines covering the hillside: it is here where the vineyard called Italy first started?

We are in Veneto, a region of north-eastern Italy that offers a great range of natural beauty, from the breathtaking peaks of the Dolomites to the plains of the Adriatic coast, as well as man-made masterpieces like Venice, the Queen of the sea, the capital of the region.

Some of the many wines produced here are well known to the consumer. This is the case of Valpolicella, Soave and others, but of late new names have appeared on wine merchants' lists. Lagarina, a crisp white from the south of lake Garda. Bionco di Custoza, another white from the same area. Recioto Amarone della Valpolicella, a dense, fruity red with almost resin-like richness and the smooth flavour of very ripe grapes. 'Veneziano' a red made in the Bordeaux style that reaches considerable heights and is regarded as one of the best reds of this region.

A little further north, towards the Brenner Pass, is the region of Trentino-Alto-Adige. If you travel along the motorway eventually leading to the Pass, you go along the valley of the Adige river and on either side you see a sea of vines that extends to the slopes of the nearby hills.

Once upon a time the glaciers pushed down along these valleys to eventually form the various

northern Italian lakes such as that of Garda.

Now, the fertile soil is home to the vine as indeed it has been for a very long time. Several wines are made here, mostly named after the variety that is predominant in their making.

They are the various Riesling Italic, Traminer Aromatico, Pinot Grigio and many others, often known by their German names. Weichselreising, Gewurztraminer, Rulander.

Their labels are designed with a definite Austro-German style and they are mostly grouped under the umbrella of a specific DOC (Denominazione di Origine Controllata, or controlled denomination or origin) such as that of Trentino or Alto Adige.

This system of DOC umbrellas has been used also in Friuli-Venezia Giulia, a small region in the extreme east, by the Yugoslav border. There, the DOCs Grave, Isola, Collio, Colli Orientali, each cover a dozen or so wines named after the grape variety they are made from and we find again familiar names such as Pinot Grigio, Chardonnay, Tocai.

As the DOCs Grave, Isola, Collio, Colli Orientali, are a legendary white, the latter, in a legend that takes particular pride in perpetuating the production of what is known as the Chateau d'Yquem of Italy.

This wine was well known since the latter part of the eighteenth century and grew the tables of the courts of Europe.

Cryptogamic diseases first, then floral abortion, have destroyed most of the finest vineyards of what is reputed to be the best dessert wine made in Italy.

Fortunately, Professor Dalmasso, a famous Italian oenologist, has been successful in cross-breeding the prolific variety with others and this is an important step towards re-establishing new vineyards.

On the whole, Italy has some 1.5 million hectares (just short of 3 million acres) under vine, with a production of grapes per hectare averaging above 9 tons. Red wines have lost ground to whites and some varieties have increased their share, such as Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Riesling Italic.

All twenty regions of Italy produce wine and the advent of the Denominazione di Origine Law

that the emperor Domitian was forced to curb the spreading of the cultivation of the vine.

Professor Dalmasso in a work on Tuscan viticulture and oenology, states that the vine plant existed in that part of northern central Italy, from the dawn of history, long before man appeared on the earth.

According to him, some fossil vines found in the travertine rocks of S. Vivaldo, known as 'Vitis Ausoniae', a variety of the 'Vitis Vinifera' as to be regarded as the ancestors of the wild vines and quite possibly of the very vines cultivated nowadays in this celebrated region.

So, did the vineyard called Italy start in Tuscany?

Certainly viticulture, as we know it, was started by the Etruscans, a people from the north-east that invaded northern Italy and eventually settled down in Tuscany to which it gave the name.

Here, in what Olive Hamilton described in her book as the paradise of British exiles, the cultivation of the vine is a major industry. Chianti, probably, the best known local wine, is made by some seven thousand registered producers and its quality, according to their skill, certainly can reach extraordinary heights. Tuscany excels as one of the leading wine producing regions of Italy and boasts reds of great repute such as Brunello di Montalcino, Nobile di Montepulciano and the white Vernaccia di San Gimignano and, of late Galestro and Bianco della Lega, two new wines made to meet the requirements of the young drinkers of today.

Brunello di Montalcino, Nobile di Montepulciano and the white Vernaccia di San Gimignano are now wines of DOC status. The 'G' stands for 'garantito' and this gives the consumer an extra assurance of the quality of the wine that has been scrupulously vetted by panels of masters appointed by the government. This category, that of DOC wines only include five styles, the three mentioned and Barolo and Barbaresco, made in Piedmont, the northern region bordering France. These two are red and among the best known wines of Italy, the former often referred to as 'the wine of the kings' since it was the favourite wine at the court of Austria.

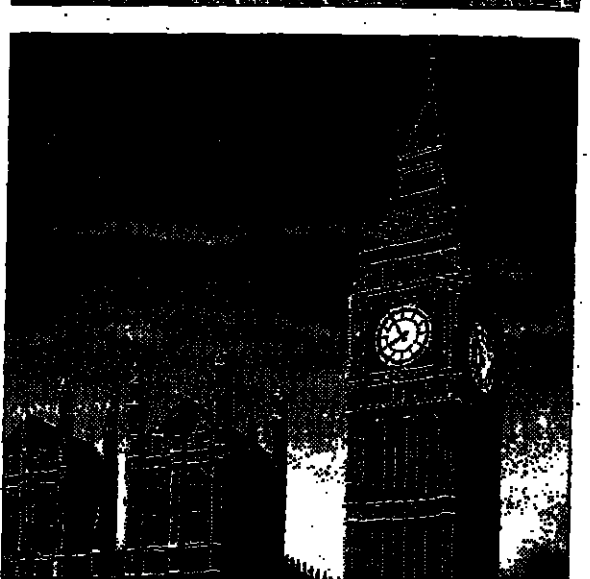
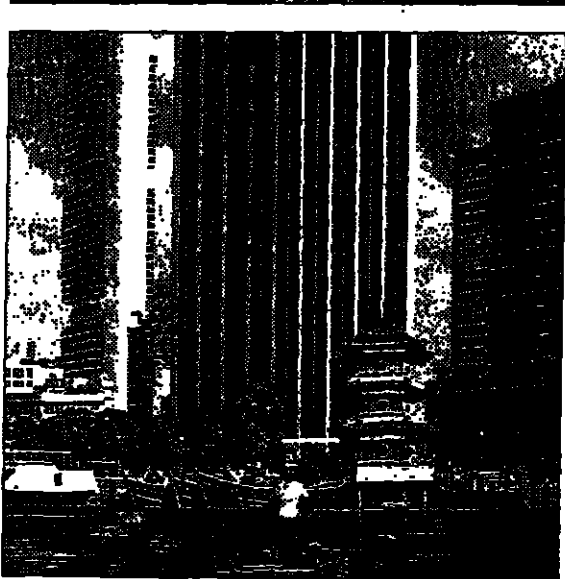
Like elsewhere also here is Piedmont, besides the full bodied generous reds there is a new generation of whites such as Gavi, made from the cortese grapes in an area between Alessandria and Genova, and Arneis an elegant dry wine rediscovered near Alba.

So, wherever it may have started originally, the vineyard called Italy is very much thriving and the choice of wines it offers is second to none. Italy, the garden of Europe with its natural beauties and artistic and architectural treasures is still very much to be discovered so are its wines whether produced on the slopes of the Alps or of mount Etna in Sicily, on the shores of the glacial lakes of the north or on the tiny islands scattered in the Tyrrhenian Sea.

The choice is yours! BRUNO ROCCARATI Bruno Roccariati is the author of VIVA VINO 200+ (DOC + DOCG Wines & Wine Roads of Italy) published on 23rd October, 20 by Harper Trade (Europe) Ltd., Harlow House, 37/51 Great Suffolk St., London SE1, price £6.95 available at Harlands.

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Ch. V. 11/10/86

Indesit. The Generation of Innovation.

Still the best value in domestic appliances.

Next year sees the 28th Anniversary of Indesit in the UK. No other continental white goods manufacturer has been established in Britain for so long. And considering the intense competition within this sector of the market, it's a record of which the company is justifiably proud.

Consistent performers.

Indeed, Indesit Managing Director, John Malagani, has his vision confidently fixed on the second 'generation'.



John Malagani, Managing Director

"We've built our reputation on producing excellent value for money machines. But we've always had an underlying consistency of innovation. Reliability remains our first priority - and that of the consumer - but the importance of ongoing developments is vital. Now, more than ever, our machines are way ahead on points."

The latter reference is far from being the mere rhetoric of the man in charge. Indesit's new Omega Range has been responsible for arguably the biggest stir in the trade for a decade.

Preparing the way.
As though in preparation for machines of such importance, 18 months ago

Indesit's Italian production lines underwent massive and irrevocable change. This total restructuring was, in truth, the implementation of long established plans. The end result being hi-tech production streamlining on a grand scale. Achieved through admittedly heavy investment, this futuristic development has already proven to be a very shrewd investment. Exceptional thoroughness has been applied, particularly to both quality control and product design.

The reliability factor.

It appears that in the process, Indesit have discovered the secret of long life. For the reliability of the Indesit Omega Range is proving phenomenal.

Worthy testament to the scrupulous attention to detail at the Italian factories.

As a matter of course every machine is tested on its full cycle, whilst randomly selected models from the everyday production line are given a rigorous 500-hour test. Lasting 21 days. Even the slightest suspicion of a problem means that the production line is halted and the entire batch is recalled to undergo investigation.

Attention to detail.

Faults are rare enough, since the very latest robotised production techniques virtually rule out the possibility of error.

Inspection of even the smallest component takes place prior to production itself. With such extensive automation taking place, the only labour-intensive area of production is that of quality control. Even here, computers are used to ensure that every Indesit product meets the high standard demanded.

Precision-built.

This production-line precision has not gone ignored by competitive makes, as John Malagani reveals: "The Indesit Italian factories do actually produce products for other manufacturers under their own brand name for distribution throughout Europe."

"It's worth noting that these models almost always retail at substantially higher prices than their Indesit branded equivalents." The old adage of 'joining them if you can't beat them' still rings true.

'Total Washing System'.

As far as the new Indesit Omega Range is concerned, it is apparent that the customer was, in effect, one of the design technicians.

Brian Drury, Marketing Director, relates: "Through extensive research and close contacts with every level of the trade, it was increasingly obvious that as well as product confidence, customers were increasingly demanding far more into these machines. Consequently, the customer gets far more out of an Indesit Omega."



Brian Drury, Marketing Director

from their machines. More wash options, together with certain specific benefits, not all available in one machine. This thought pattern became the blueprint for the new Indesit Omega Range. We've put

far more into these machines. Consequently, the customer gets far more out of an Indesit Omega."

Joining forces.

The Indesit Omega is really the brainchild of not one but two companies.

In arriving at their total washing machine concept, Indesit enlisted the help of detergent giants Procter & Gamble. Working closely with their technicians and keeping research findings firmly in mind, the Indesit Omega Range was formulated. Perhaps not surprisingly, P & G have been using Indesit machines in their own laboratories for several years. (Procter & Gamble - among the leading exponents of fabric care - produce Ariel Automatic. Particularly popular for the power of its stain removing enzymes in low temperature washes.)

Indesit Omega.

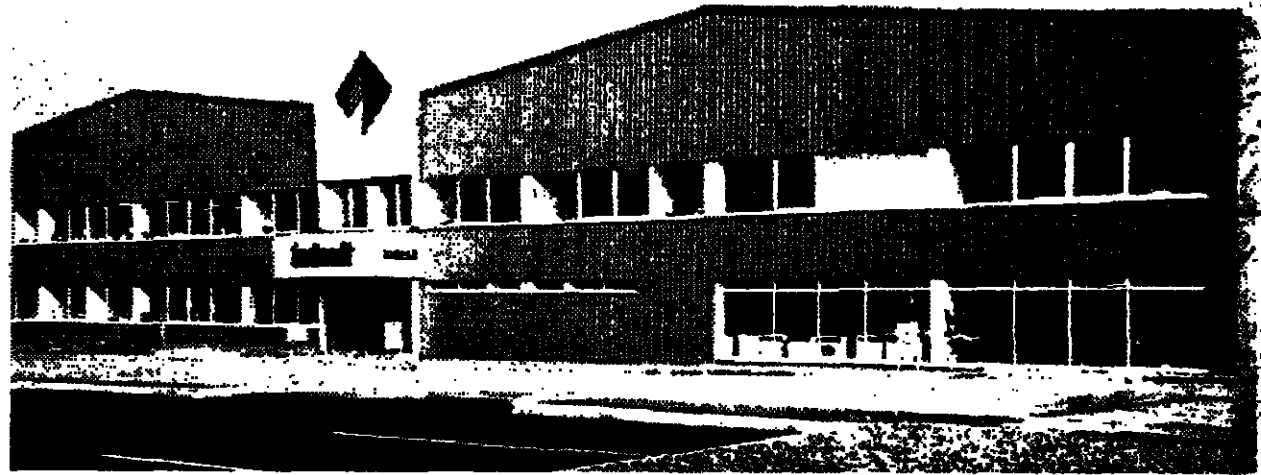
What makes it so

much better?

It's worth looking at the Indesit Omega in some detail for it presents the consumer with a unique proposition: 'Other manufacturers may boast one or two of its features, but none have a single machine offering them all.'

To begin with, every Omega has a unique 'Total Stain Removal Cycle'. This guarantees removal of practically any stain. A superbly effective wash, again developed with the co-operation of Procter & Gamble, it utilises the outstanding stain removal powers of low temperature Ariel Automatic.

The next Indesit brainwave: a 'Hand Wash Cycle' which is actually gentler than the human hand. The drum performs a slow tilt and rock action that gives



Crayford Head Office, Showrooms and Warehouse Complex.

A better machine at a better price.

Most importantly from a marketing standpoint, the Indesit Omegas are more competitively priced than many machines offering far less. While every Omega comes with the added advantage of a free 5 Year Components Guarantee.

Considering the fascia design of the Omega, the expression 'user-friendly' seems never more apt. It's a design that invites, rather than intimidates. The finishing touch to a washing machine range of undoubted superiority.

However, Indesit can not only boast star performers in the washing machine area. Take the Indesit Omega Rapide Super Dishwasher. A slightly grandiloquent title perhaps. But it is difficult to understate this



Fridge Freezer combi

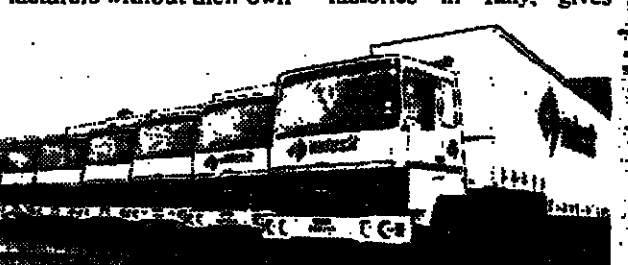
Comet, Currys, Co-op, Electricity Boards, Supreme, Rumbelows, Power City, Ultimate and Wigfalls. Together with famous departmental stores, including Debenhams, and many other outlets. (In Northern Ireland, the large distributors Solomon and Peres have recently come into the fold to cover demand in the Province.) It's fair to say that the major retailers in Britain, along with Indesit UK, have frequently worked together with the chief designers to construct the ideal machines for the British consumer.

Service confidence. An obvious pride exists in the Indesit Nationwide Service organisation which has been steadily built into a more cohesive force.

Over 2 million Indesit appliances are used throughout Britain, so a reliable service network is crucial. Tom Botting, Indesit Service Controller, explains the service philosophy: "Rather than being a separate entity, the engineers are very much a part of the whole operation. As a result there's a great deal of mutual understanding, which ultimately means the retailer sells with increased confidence." Says Botting: "We now encourage far more dialogue with shop managers. It's the kind of relationship many manufacturers without their own

appliance service organisation envy." The importance of products arriving on time is undoubtedly crucial. The responsibility here rests on the shoulders of Sicilian born Salvatore Maluzzo. "We have delivery down to a fine art. Despite the geographic distances, goods leaving Turin can be in the UK within 24 hours."

The trip starts at the Italian factories, from which the goods are railed direct to a computer-controlled base in Boulogne, of over 80,000 square feet. Once over the channel, around 60 custom-built Indesit tautliners take over. Via Crayford (the UK headquarters) the final distribution is co-ordinated. It is a complex but highly efficient operation.



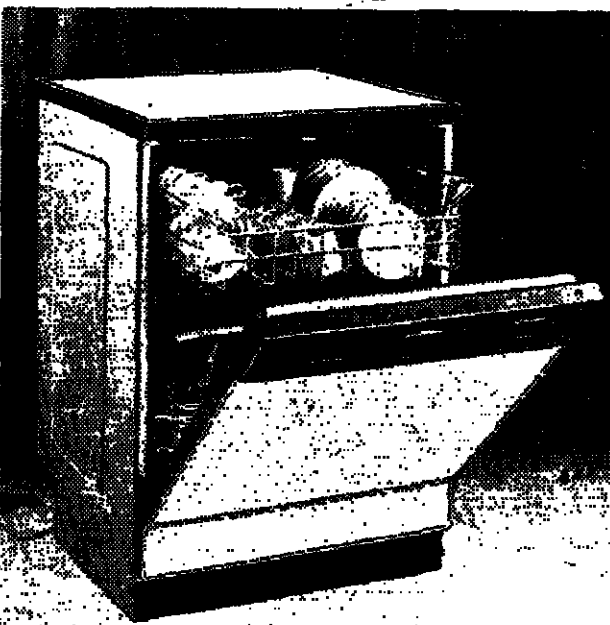
Some of Indesit's Fleet of 60 Tautliners.

To put it into sharp perspective, Indesit have no less than 32 service centres covering Britain. With more than 300 highly trained engineers, all of whom are mobile and have ready access to a multitude of spare parts. (In point of fact there are literally millions of spare parts available to the British engineers.) As far as Indesit's service organisation is concerned, no one can better it.

Working together. The Procter & Gamble connection doesn't end at product development.

Co-operation in the past has led to successful joint TV advertising campaigns. And not just with P & G. Solax, the makers of well known dishwasher powder, Finish, also have a televisual relationship with Indesit.

1987 will witness the most ambitious joint campaigns yet. The content of which has a sound base, judging from the present crop of Indesit machines. As John Malagani says: "The Omega machines are the true realisation of our company statement 'The Generation of Innovation'." From what the Omegas offer on features, it's very hard to argue with that proposition.



Omega Rapide Super Dishwasher

ONLY AN INDESIT OMEGA GIVES YOU ALL THIS.



A powerful Stain Removal Cycle. From Burgundy to book polish, it will now come out in the wash.

A Fast Multi-Fabric Programme cleans lightly soiled clothes in record time.

A typical Anti-Crease Programme to keep the wrinkles at bay.

A Delicates Cycle washes with as much care as the human hand.

We've packed a great deal into the Indesit Omega.

In fact, it has more features than many far more expensive machines. Indeed, you'll go on discovering benefits long after your Indesit Omega has been installed.

Little wonder the Indesit Omega is set to be our most devastatingly popular machine ever. So our advice is simple: do not buy a washing machine.

Until you have seen an Indesit Omega for yourself. Who says you can't have too much of a good thing?

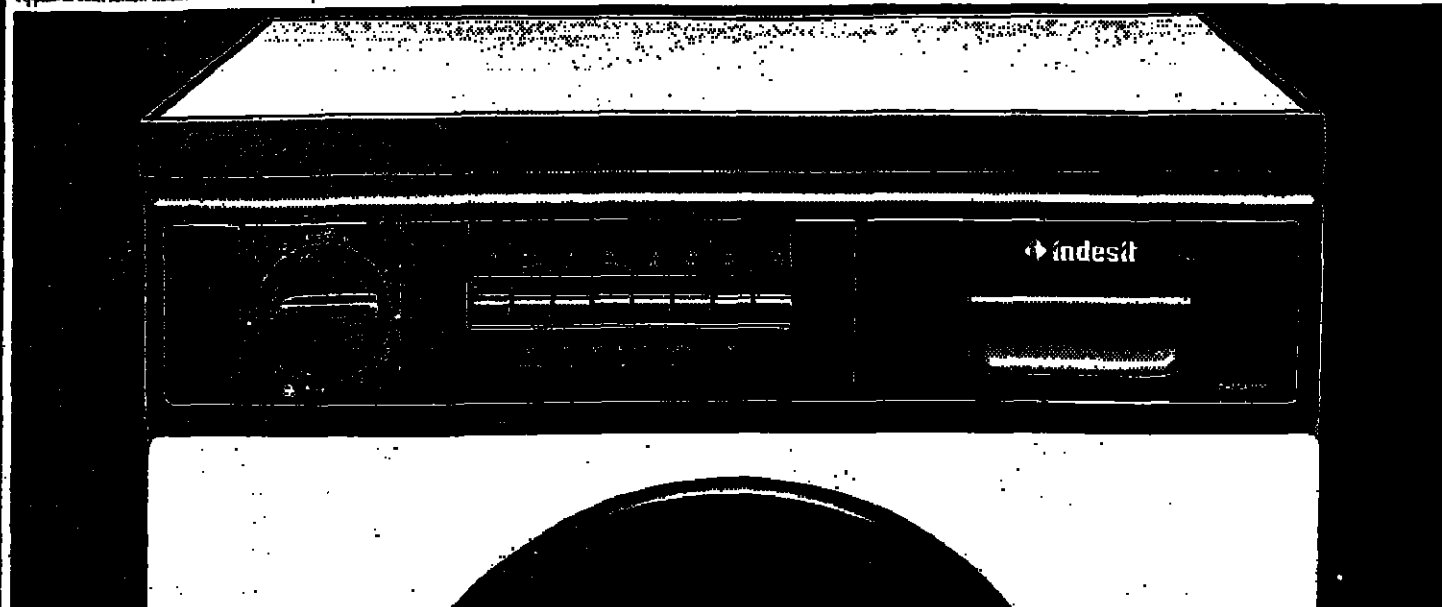
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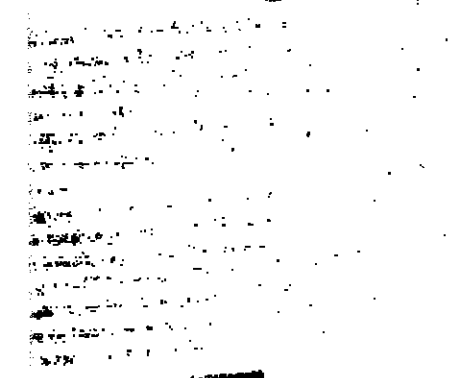


*Appliances shown suitable states and terms are fixed by previous agreement to their owner.

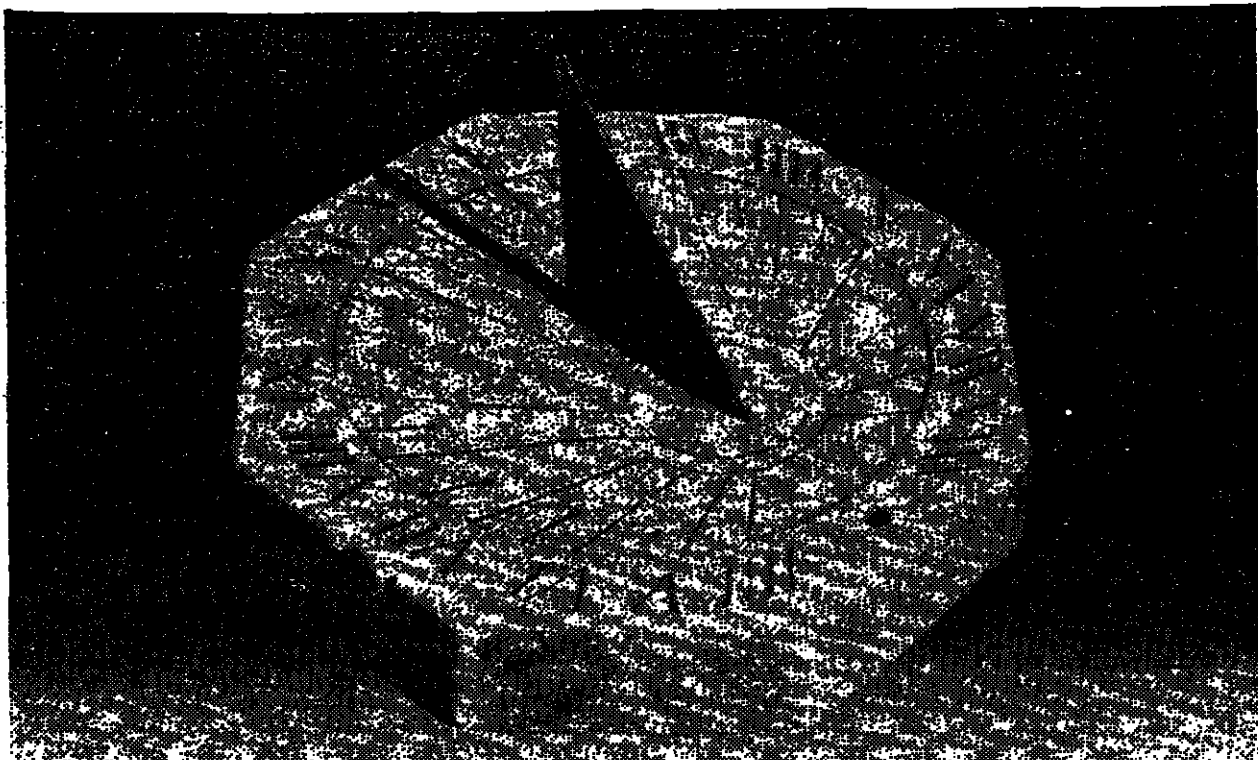
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Market economics: Rino Coppola buys fresh produce every morning and has the highest turnover in the district. His family have been in the business since 1940.

A bigger slice for family business

On a windswept hill on the edge of Ancona stands a tiny building which houses an institute concerned with studying the structure of industry and marketing. It is an example of Italian ingenuity, fulfilling a need not met by the state.

Professor Giorgio Foa, president and founder of the Istituto Adriano Olivetti di studi per la Gestione dell'Economia e delle Aziende (Istao), explains that it "came about by default in 1967 because the faculty of economics at Ancona university could not match the demands made upon it, being too theoretical and abstract".

Professor Foa is interested in the immediate application of economics, not in its theory. Apart from the Marche, his native region, the North-East Veneto and Friuli-Venezia Giulia - and most of southern Italy have never been agriculturally rich, because of their mountainous terrain, developing instead small industries, manufacturing furniture, toys, suitcases, shoes and textiles.

The problem is how to introduce technology into these firms without damaging their individual and entrepreneurial talent, and to remedy their failure to plan expansion properly.

Professor Foa and his team at Istao apply economics to industry, and in particular to the small-business sector.



where firms tend to expand at random. The institute both future industrialists and experienced managers to apply their knowledge to the problems of growing companies.

The children of hard-working, self-made men in Italy are prone to become spoilt and uninterested in their fathers' businesses. The fathers do not like to give power to somebody outside the family circle. They hate to delegate to a trained manager and would not think of sending their children to attend a course on practical economics.

"Istao's ideal seminarist is the son of the man who

founded the business," Professor Foa says. "If we succeed in attracting fathers and their sons, after an initial resistance we meet with a certain success."

"Some are drawn by the famous names in industry who give the occasional seminar. When both fathers and sons see that Istao can be useful, they return. They even think of looking for a qualified manager."

Most of those who consult the institute tend to have small businesses employing 20 to 25 people and are conscious of their limitations. All export their produce but often at unfavourable prices, a negative kind of expansion.

Istao was founded by the Social Science Research Council in New York and the Olivetti Foundation, with the help of the US Council for National Research.

It does not aim at making money. Professor Foa said: "Its object is to contribute to the public interest by forming professional cadres to manage the economy through activities complementary to those which are taught at universities. This is achieved through courses, seminars, meetings, studies, research and other initiatives."

The board of Istao includes Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, Governor of the Bank of Italy, and the institute includes many well-known politicians, economists and industrialists among its members.

Most of its funds come from the EEC, the Bank of Italy, the semi-state organizations IRI and ENI and the Marche region. The institute depends partly on the goodwill of private enterprise.

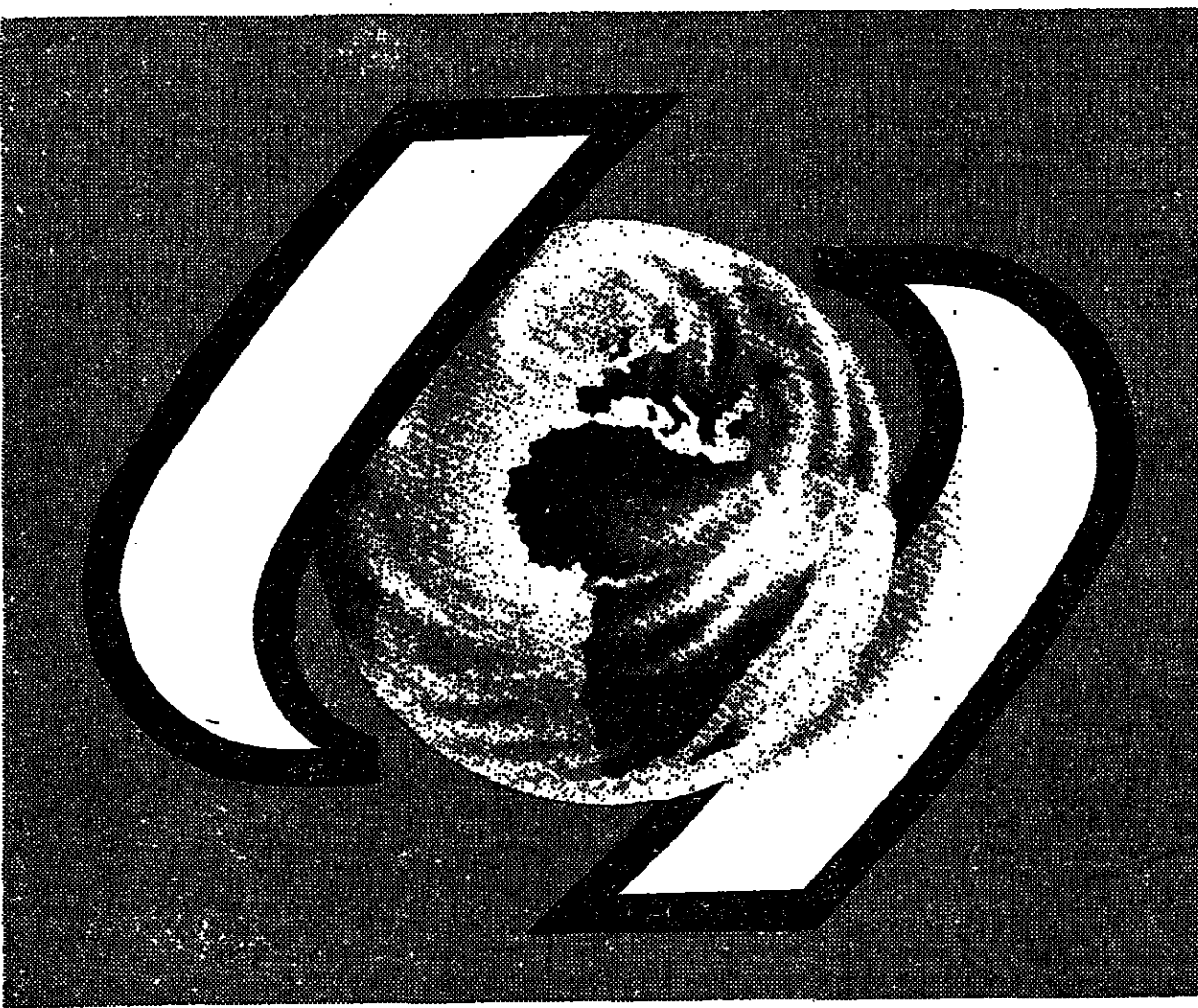
Professor Foa worked in Rome with the late Enrico Mattei, head of ENI, before returning to Ancona. A slightly built man of huge energy, with crisp grey hair and a broad smile, he has become almost a legend among industrialists and economists.

He was the first to understand the importance of "black" labour in the Italian economy.

Gaia Servadio



Small wonder: the Ciuffo family - Alessandro, left, father Sergio, and Alessandro's brother Paolo on their magazine stall. The family have sold 3,000 different titles since 1932.



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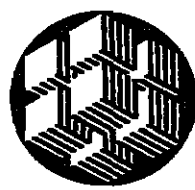
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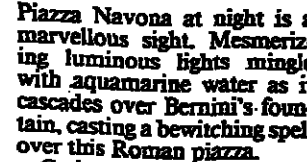
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Fears that keep tourists at bay



Terrorist attacks in Europe have stopped many American tourists from going to Italy. Millions are now being spent to bring them back



Piazza Navona at night is a marvellous sight. Mesmerizing lights mingle with aquamarine water as it cascades over Bernini's fountain, casting a bewitching spell over this Roman piazza.

Caricature artists gather on canvas stools to entertain tourists, many American, as they stroll between the Tre Scalini cafe and their hotels.

This is the scene most tourists know. But this year the atmosphere in the piazza is different. The caricaturist is not amused as he paces idly around the fountain looking hopefully for groups of Americans to stop with his sketches. The assumption that US tourists will, like swallows, arrive with the spring has received a fundamental shock.

A fall of more than 50 per cent

The volatile nature of Mediterranean politics, the anti-Americanism of Colonel Gaddafi, the December massacres at Rome and Vienna airports close on the heels of the TWA and Achille Lauro hijacks, outrage in the US press and the bombing of Libya in April have cut some categories of US tourists to Europe and Italy by 75 per cent.

Worst-affected have been Rome, Venice and Florence, whose five-star de luxe hotel chains like Ciga, Sheraton and Holiday Inn, and quality shops such as Gucci and Fendi, normally welcome a high proportion of these US visitors.

Last year nearly three million American tourists spent their dollars in Italy. This year a fall of more than 50 per cent is expected.

For the first time in the history of Italian tourism, public and private operators, including Enit, the Italian

government travel office, Alitalia, the Italian airline, FAIAT, the Italian hoteliers association, American Express, and Banco Nazionale del Lavoro, joined forces to launch a \$4.2 million advertising and public-relations campaign in the US.

The campaign, which started on September 29 and runs until November 3, has placed TV commercials on 38 channels.

The promotion includes a \$1.4 million press campaign aimed at publications such as *The Los Angeles Times*, *New Yorker* and *USA Today*, and a public relations drive offering trips to Italy to the American press and travel trade.

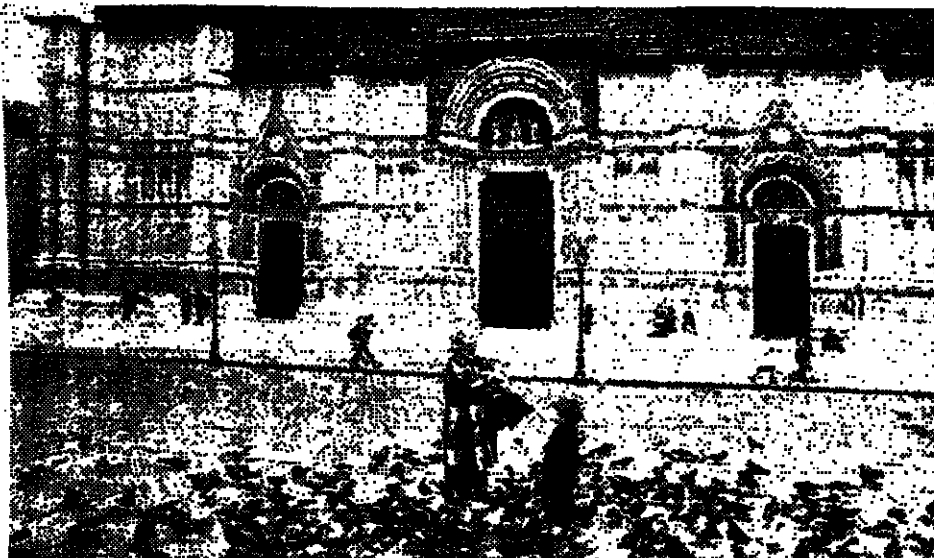
A similar promotion, costing £3 million, is to be launched in Britain and Japan.

This year US tourists heading for Europe were given the following advice by American Express: It is a personal decision, and we recommend travellers be prudent and exercise commonsense while abroad. It was not surprising that in the four months from April to July this year, 50,000 fewer Americans went to Italy than in the same period last year.

Their absence is a serious blow to the tourist industry, which generates 25,000 billion lire (about £12.5 billion) a year and employs 1.8 million people, 50 per cent full-time, the rest in high season.

Incentive travel has received the hardest blow, with cancellations of between 80 and 100 per cent. Given the advance nature of bookings for this type of travel, there is little hope of recovering next year's losses. It is not expected to pick up again before 1988.

Last year, Italy's gross national product was worth 684,843 billion lire. Of this, 16,722 billion lire, or 2.5 per cent, came from tourism as foreign currency earnings. This



Pigeons galore, but tourists are lacking in Bologna's Piazza Maggiore. Right, in Rome's Piazza Navona, an instant-portrait artist has made a catch

exceeded by 12,362 billion lire the sum spent by Italians holidaying abroad, and compares with a 6,000 billion lire surplus in 1980.

Latest estimates for 1986 suggest that the loss of 52 per cent of the US tourist market will produce a fall of 8 per cent in foreign currency earnings or about 1,000 billion lire.

What causes the collective folly?

Despite this loss in dollar inflow, tourist earnings for 1986 are expected to remain at the same level as in 1985, but, as the Bank of Italy points out, this is not a positive result. The falling dollar and oil prices will do more to close the trade deficit for 1986 than tourism.

Fortunately, the disastrous situation which prevailed between April and August appears to be easing. Enit estimates that the year will

close with a 0.7 per cent increase in earnings, despite a drop in foreign visitors of 2.1 per cent.

A 2.5 per cent increase in the number of Italians taking holidays at home, and rising numbers from countries such as Britain (up 10 per cent) and Japan (up 3 per cent) have provided a counterbalance.

Alitalia, Pan Am and American Express all confirm that business is at last picking up. Dr Giuseppe Sebastia, Alitalia's vice director of sales, said: "We suffered a very serious loss of 25 per cent in US-Italy traffic between April and July. We have never had a decrease of this amount before." Alitalia had to cut capacity by 10 per cent.

Angelo Betteola, chairman of FAIAT, said: "In 40 years as a hotelier I have never experienced a crisis of this sort. It is not just terrorism that has made the US tourist abandon the European market, but a

collective folly and we must find out what is causing this.

"My big fear is that, like the start of any new vogue or fashion by a small minority, it will catch on. Rome, Venice are Florence are the national flags of tourism, but if the image of big cities is suddenly not as brilliant, we shall start to get a recession. This is where the risk lies." This year 15.6 per cent fewer people have visited those three cities.

In response to Signor Betteola's concern, the hoteliers' federation has initiated a research project at Perugia university, in conjunction with other major universities such as New York's Cornell, to find out what is causing the decline.

But Italians be reassured. A survey just published by the Pennsylvania Institute shows that after Denmark, Italy is the country where most Americans would like to live.

Judith Parsons



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Today, over one third of the total revenue of the Group is derived from sources outside Italy through the supply of goods and services, many of which, due to their advanced technology, have been incorporated into the industrialisation and development plans of many countries and which have also helped Italian products to penetrate those markets.

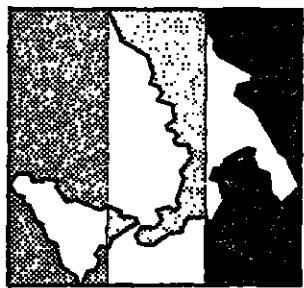
ENI Group companies are involved in all aspects of the energy sector, including the chemical industry, engineering and services, mechanical manufacturing, textile machinery and textiles, along with mining and metallurgy.

In some of the sectors, such as engineering and services and mechanical manufacturing, Group companies are more heavily involved in international projects than in the Italian domestic scene.



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Why farming falls on thorny ground



Anyone who thinks of Italian farming as an easy business in a sunny Mediterranean country where everything grows is deeply mistaken. Nature has provided proportionately more mountains and difficult hilly ground than anywhere else in the European Community.

Then man has complicated things by setting up the equivalent of more than 20 ministries dealing with agriculture throughout the country. The Ministry of Agriculture in Rome has overall authority, except for fisheries (Ministry of Merchant Marine) and animal health (veterinary department of the health ministry). There was, therefore, little the minister could do beyond protest when Brussels decided to ban animal imports from Italy during a recent foot and mouth epidemic — it was his colleague at the health ministry who had to act on the decision.

In other branches of agriculture the effective voice is that of the *Assessorato* or "Ministry" of Agriculture in each of the 20 regional governments. Under the constitution "hunting, fishing in inland waters, agriculture and forestry" are among matters on which the regions legislate. This has encouraged the growth of local lobbies and pressure groups, amid a generally politicized atmosphere.

For years the Christian Democrats have had a strong following among peasants and smallholders with their *Coltivatori Diretti* organization. In areas where the left is strong the Communist-Socialist *Concoltivatori* are a force to be reckoned with.

The third big farmers organization, *Confagricoltura*,

claims to be non-political though it is a natural mouth-piece for the large and often technically more advanced farmers.

It suits the politicians to keep holdings numerous and small — each farming family represents votes — and to retain farmers' loyalty with a policy of subsidies and hand-outs. Farmers come to take easy credit and cut-price facilities for granted. This is reflected in Brussels, where the Italians have the reputation of being quick off the mark in asking for aid.

The press writes of deliberate overproduction of Sicilian oranges or Neapolitan tomatoes or of claims submitted for more olive trees destroyed by winter frost than were planted all for the sake of some national or European reimbursement.

Officials at *Confagricoltura* are the first to criticize the politicized mentality and malpractices in the farming world. At the root of the trouble, they maintain, is the

Every litre of olive oil make costs at least three times its market value

absence of a long-term government strategy that would give agriculture the same national priority as in northern Community countries.

Any policy worthy of the name must take into account the diversified types of farming from hill to plain and from the temperate north to the arid south. The result is a fragmented patchwork of holdings officially only an average 4.8 hectares (about 11.9 acres) compared to 10.7 in Spain, 64 in Britain and 160 in the US.

Italy's 2,832,000 farms are 10 times more numerous than Britain's 269,000. Out of the country's working population 12.3 per cent are still on the land.

These figures reflect a still backward and vulnerable agri-

culture. It is exposed to competition from the newer Community members, Greece, Spain and Portugal, though politically their interests coincide and, if they can speak with one voice, they can carry more weight in Brussels.

Farmers' organizations express more concern about the threat from other Mediterranean countries and, above all, from the US, whose protectionist tendencies are seen as more dangerous for Italy than for northern Europe.

For years agriculture has represented the second biggest deficit in the trade balance, after oil. But while the oil deficit is slackening the agricultural deficit has risen relentlessly from 5,068 billion lire in 1986 to more than 17,000 billion lire (about £8.5 million) now.

Much of this is structural and difficult to reduce significantly. *Confagricoltura* estimates that 45 per cent is made up of commodities not produced at home (coffee, tea, cocoa, tropical fruits) or used by industry manufacturing for export (hides, cotton, wool) and another 14 per cent is subject to Community production ceilings (dairy produce, sugar).

In the last half of the 1970s the value of agricultural production rose by an average annual 2.7 per cent. But in the 1980s it has been declining — by an estimated 1.5 per cent in real terms in 1985 and by 2.9 per cent in 1984.

Yet, if these figures make discouraging reading, certain facts should not be forgotten. Italy remains second to France as agricultural producer in the Community, ahead of West Germany and Britain. It has the biggest wine output in the world, even if its reputation took a blow with the methanol scandal, which was confined to a limited area and a handful of producers.

It is behind only the US as producer and exporter of fruit and vegetables, though orange and lemon exports to northern Europe are in serious decline. Its 25 per cent share of northern Europe's citrus fruit requirements in 1960 had fallen, according to



Traditional and modern: a peasant woman picking the apple crop, and above, a spraying machine solves the back ache

Confagricoltura, to 4 per cent in 1985. It is Europe's biggest producer of olive oil.

On the micro-economic level, farming can be a highly successful and profitable business. In the Lombardy plain some dairy farms achieve milk yields claimed to compare with the best of those in the US. Among wines, Brunello di Montalcino in Tuscany would not have achieved its reputation but for the flair of individual vineyard owners like the Biondi-Santi family and Donna Francesca Colombini.

A fast developing field is that of soya cultivation, in which Italy is now leader in Europe, while interesting

experiments are under way in the south to grow the oil-rich jojoba tree from New Mexico. The list could go on.

Sometimes Britons who buy a place in the Italian countryside are tempted into farming. They must be prepared for an expensive hobby. Sir Joseph Cheyne, curator of the Keats-Shelley memorial house in Rome, has 10.5 hectares in Umbria and, he said: "Every litre of olive oil I make costs at least three times its marked value."

His son has therefore branched into another activity, running a horse-riding school. It is sideline fields such as this that may offer prospects.

JE



Surviving the wine scandal

The last thing the Italians wanted this spring was a wine scandal. Just as the finest and rarest Italian wines were at last bringing worldwide respectability, credibility and prestige for their first division growers, the methyl alcohol crisis occurred — possibly the most shocking the wine world has experienced.

Overnight the world's press was full of grim reports of Italy's distinctly dubious vintage past when substances as diverse as banana skins and ex blood had found their way into Italian wine vats. Added to which were the horrific daily accounts of the methyl alcohol scandal that in the end resulted in 21 known deaths.

Methyl alcohol or methanol is a normal by-product of fermentation that can occur naturally up to a level of 0.5 grams a litre. The Italian limit is 0.3 grams a litre for red wine and 0.25 grams for white.

Methyl alcohol is not the same substance as ethyl alcohol, which the body can tolerate. Just 10 millilitres of methanol causes blindness in some, and 30 could be fatal.

How Italian wine came to be contaminated with a known poison to lethal levels is still a question that has not been answered fully by the Italian authorities.

The first producer to be implicated was Vincenzo Odore, a bottler in Piedmont whose two litre bottles of contaminated Barbera were on sale in Italian supermarkets for ludicrously low prices.

One of Signor Odore's suppliers was the Ciravegna family, also based in Piedmont, which was apparently the major source of methanol-contaminated wine. Three other suppliers of these lethal wines — Signori Barocchini, Bernardi and Fusco — were also named.

Like Ciravegna most of these firms were based in north-west Italy in Piedmont, but some of the contaminated wines came from the south.

All of the methanol-laced wine was confined to the low priced, low quality level of the Italian wine market. At this end of the chain, wine is sold more on alcohol degree and cheapness of price than on any quality factor.

Italian wine laws, unlike those of France, forbid chaptalization where sugar is added to the fermenting juice to increase the eventual alcohol degree of the wine.

Disreputable, greedy Italian producers keen to increase a wine's alcohol degree and also its price have to resort to other methods. Hence the use of methanol, which is both easy to add and use and difficult to trace.

No one, however, would wish to kill off their customers deliberately and many feel that the Ciravegna family and others miscalculated when doctoring their wines with methanol.

Another theory claims that the methanol-laced wines were due to be distilled as part of the EEC programme to contain the wine lake. With the EEC distillate payments made on alcohol strength alone, adding methanol would fetch a higher price. The deaths apparently occurred when someone mistakenly connected the wrong lorry to the wrong tank.

It is unlikely that the full story will ever be known.

Given such a damning sequence of events, most Italian wine traders in Britain felt that it would put the image, reputation and sales of their wines back 100 years. In fact the reverse has occurred. Sales suffered only a slight dip during the few weeks the event was reported and have now picked up to levels that are better than ever before.

Unlike the damaging after-effects of the Austrian diethylene glycol scandal which crippled the sales of Austrian wines, the Italian methanol crisis was limited to the cheapest,

Methanol is easy to use and difficult to trace

low quality wine none of which, as far as anyone knows, has been exported to Britain.

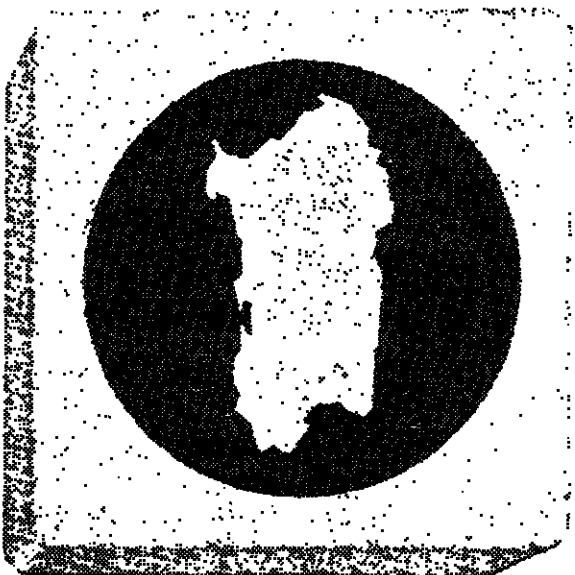
In addition, the names of the Italian producers involved were obscure and unknown to the British market, whereas the Austrian producers were well known off-licence and wine merchant names.

As the methanol crisis grew the Italian authorities, not normally noted for their quick reflexes, did take relatively prompt steps, confiscating contaminated wine and imprisoning the guilty producers.

The authorities also insisted that all Italian wines to be exported must have a clean Certificate of Analysis before leaving the country.

Rensio Trestini, director of Allvini, one of the leading Italian wine importers, and Master of Wine, Nicholas Belfrage, a specialist in Italian wine, see this as a retrograde step leading to lengthy delays and excessive expense on the part of the producers.

Jane MacQuitty
Wine Correspondent



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FOCUS

ITALY/8

Bountiful
Bologna

Quality of life and high income combine to make Bologna an exceptional provincial town in which to live. Judith Parsons takes a closer look at this singular city

What do *tortellini*, Bruno Magli shoes and the writer Umberto Eco all have in common? They are the products of Bologna, the provincial capital of Emilia Romagna, Italy's hardest working region.

Here, the *bon tempore* (good-time Charley) who works hard all day and enjoys relaxing at night is no myth.

Bologna's distinctive pink-brown *palazzi* and cobbled streets skirted with miles of gracefully arching porticoes still reverberate with a vigour and prosperity that refuses to be quenched.

And, as if to confer some special distinction, two 12th century towers, the *due torri* of Asinelli and Garisenda, still tilt commandingly over the heart of the city.

Skilfully set into Bologna's Gothic and Renaissance past are rows of shops whose perfect windows bespeak monied shoppers and a Bolognese love of conspicuous consumption.

In many ways the town, which has population of 435,000, represents much that is attractive and typical of provincial life in Emilia-Romagna under a Communist local government.

Like neighbouring Modena, Parma and Reggio Emilia, Bologna has a high per capita income, ranking 13th in Italy. Modena is second.

But this is only part of the picture. In terms of quality of

life — income, housing, transport, medical services and a healthy environment — Bologna is second to none in Italy, according to Professor Stefano Zamagni, vice director of John Hopkins University in the city.

Like other towns in the region, Bologna has no serious unemployment problem, less than 8 per cent, compared to 11 per cent for the rest of the country, and boasts the highest rate of female employment in Italy.

But it is the most expensive town to live in, according to the National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT, followed by Parma, Piacenza, Modena and Emilia.

The city has provided a pattern for economic development: the Bolognese model. The secret of its success has been the combination of a stable political environment — the Communist Party (PCI) has been in charge since the Second World War — the absence of heavy industry and the close inter-reaction of small and medium sized firms employing between 50 and 500, a characteristic of the region.

Mechanical engineering, the making of automated machine tools, pharmaceuticals and service industries dominate Bologna.

Concentrated in an unusually straight line along the old Roman Via Emilia, the factories look modern and well designed.

While the agricultural tradition remains strong and Bolognese *cuisine* still excels, the farmer too is moving into newer and increasingly technical pastures like genetic seed selection.

Service industries are everywhere in evidence, as Bologna is host to Italy's third most important trade fair complex and home of Europe's oldest university.

Specializing in law and medicine, the university has just started its 900th anniversary celebrations to commemorate foundation in 1088.

With 60,000 students, forming 13 per cent of Bologna's



An eye for the Masters: appreciating the Correggio and Carracci exhibition at Bologna's Museo Civico

Money galore for the arts

Cultural life in Bologna is enjoying new impetus for two reasons, the start of the university's 900th anniversary celebrations and the sponsorship of cultural activities by big industry, which has suddenly come into vogue.

"We have never had so much money to spend on culture before," said Asma Ottani Cavina, Professor of art history in Bologna. IBM, Montedison and Olivetti are all giving generously.

Bologna has long been an international cultural landmark and was a compulsory stop on the 19th century Grand Tour, although tourists today tend to speed through.

Thanks to the collecting zeal of Napoleon, who closed all Bologna's churches and convents, placing all works of art he did not sequester to Paris in a public collection — Bologna now has in

the Pinacoteca Nazionale, in Via Belle Arti, one of Europe's greatest concentrations of sacred paintings.

"While Bologna was politically weak before the Risorgimento, it did have a strong cultural identity with two golden centuries of painting in the 14th and 17th centuries," Professor Cavina said. "These survived, due mostly to the Anglo-Saxon passion for these periods."

"The paintings suited the tastes of the 19th century British public who liked the classical elegant style in contrast with say Caravaggio's dark and violent emotions," said Professor Cavina.

Italy's most important exhibition this year, "The age of Correggio and of Carracci, two centuries of Bolognese Painting", is now on show at Bologna's Civic Museum of Archaeology. Organized in major part by Professor

Cavina, the exhibition will go on to New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art and Washington's National Gallery.

It marks the start of the university celebrations, which will include a musical festival in the spring and an exhibition of Guido Reni's paintings. Exhibits of the university's 17th and 18th century scientific and medical instruments and 14th century illuminated manuscripts are also on the agenda.

Since 1954 Bologna has organized a bi-annual art celebration involving people like Francis Haskell, Denis Mahon and the late Sir Anthony Blunt. "We have established a tradition here not easy to find elsewhere," said Professor Cavina. "We exploit what we have — fortunately, cultural activities are sometimes easier to organize in a provincial town."

problems, but also offer technical, computer and legal services.

These organizations are fast becoming an economic force and many are moving onto the stock exchange. Unipol, a leading insurance co-operative, is the latest example.

"There is one big question mark facing Bologna," said Professor Zamagni. "Is the third technical revolution go-

ing to change the structure of Bologna's industry or not?"

The city plans to group Bologna's most innovative firms alongside the National Research Council and the university's engineering faculties to create a "Silicon Valley" south east of the town.

"All that remains is for local authorities to devote funds and endow the area," Professor Zamagni said.

The Socialists
lever their
way to power

On September 22, Bologna, which has thrived on a staple diet of uninterrupted Communist Party rule since the war, had its first political crisis in more than 40 years.

Renzo Imbeni, the Communist mayor, was forced to resign in an unprecedented response to pressure from the Socialist Party (PSI) in the city.

Signor Imbeni's resignation was designed to create a situation that would ensure his return to office but with a considerably stronger Socialist presence in the local coalition government.

On October 24 he was duly reinstated but accompanied, for the first time, by a 29-year-old Socialist deputy mayor, Enrico Boselli, and instead of holding all 16 seats in the *Giunta*, the municipal government, as before, the Communist Party (PCI) now has only 10, having relinquished five to the PSI and one to a Social Democrat.

At the regional level in Emilia Romagna, the PCI, with 26 of the 50 seats, still holds an absolute majority, compared to 29 out of 60 seats on the town council.

At the last election the PSI won only seven of the 60 seats on the Bologna town council, compared to the PCI's 29. The new deal with the Communists is thus evidence that the Socialists are flexing their muscles locally as they are nationally — that is, capitalizing on their small but crucial vote-swinging role in a coalition government.

For the first time, in September, the PSI, commonly regarded as the PCI's sister party in Bologna's local government coalition, joined the opposition, allegedly to oppose the latest Town Planning Act, but in reality to force the PCI to accept a new form of local government, based on what Gabrielli Gherardi, leader of the Bologna PSI, calls *pari dignita* (equal dignity).

Signor Gherardi said the PSI would continue to push for an equal division of the 16 seats on the *Giunta*, irrespective of its electoral strength.

Had the Republican party joined the coalition, he said, the 50-50 division would have been achieved.

To gain five seats were previously there were none is a notable achievement for Bologna's Socialists. According to Marco Biagi, Professor of labour law at Modena University, this raises the controversial point as to whether the PCI can continue to elect the mayor.



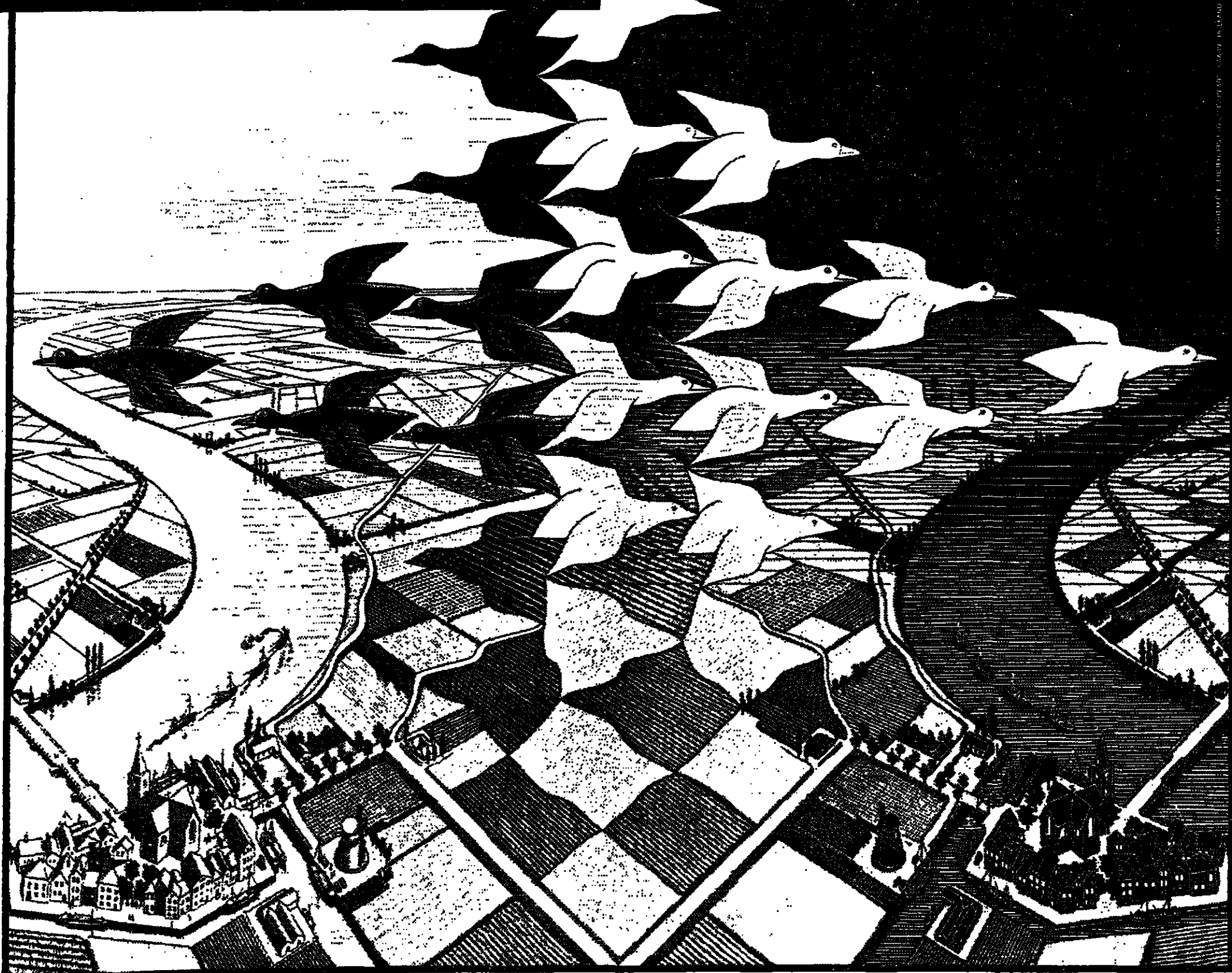
Bologna's Communist mayor: Renzo Imbeni

"Political life is beginning to change and minor parties are now the key issue of Bolognese politics," he said.

Opposition to any form of coalition government from the Christian Democrats remains strong; the party continues to exclude any form of collaboration with the PCI, preferring to head an alternative coalition.

"After the last election it was clear that the PCI could no longer run by itself in terms of votes," Professor Biagi said. "It has had no choice but to establish new dialogue with other political parties. Everyone thought the Communists would run the city forever, certainly until the end of the century, but this is changing very quickly."

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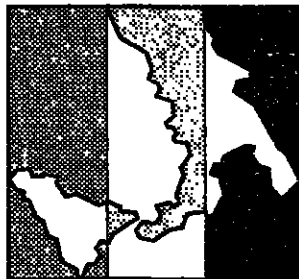
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ITALY/9

FOCUS

Nearly a thousand perished in the Friuli earthquake: this is how the rest survived



Italians received a bad press for the failures in reconstruction after two earthquakes in the South. In Friuli, by contrast, much has been achieved. John Earle reports

For five days this month inhabitants of the earthquake-prone zone of central Friuli once again saw tented camps with uniformed Red Cross volunteers, stretchers being readied for casualties, and ambulances speeding along country roads.

This was the area near Udine in north-east Italy where a shock on May 6, 1976 killed 989, injured more than 3,000 and made 100,000 homeless. A further shock the following September destroyed many buildings that had remained precariously standing.

Only this time the Red Cross presence was because of an exercise involving 650 of its workers from all north Italy, with 200 vehicles, including 100 ambulances and a helicopter. From their four camps they simulated removing people from ruins and, with the help of a computer, transporting 400 injured in one day to hospital. "It was," said Marcello Giuffrida, national coordinator of Red Cross volunteers, "designed to test our operational experience. We only hope never to have to put our experience into practice on such a scale again."

In fact, tremors are anything but rare in Friuli — a minor one lent a touch of realism to the exercise — and a major earthquake seems to occur every 200 or 250 years. With an eye to the future, the participants carried out a survey among 1,000 families,



submitting questionnaires ranging from their needs in medicines and baby foods to their living patterns and possibilities of evacuation to relatives or friends outside the area.

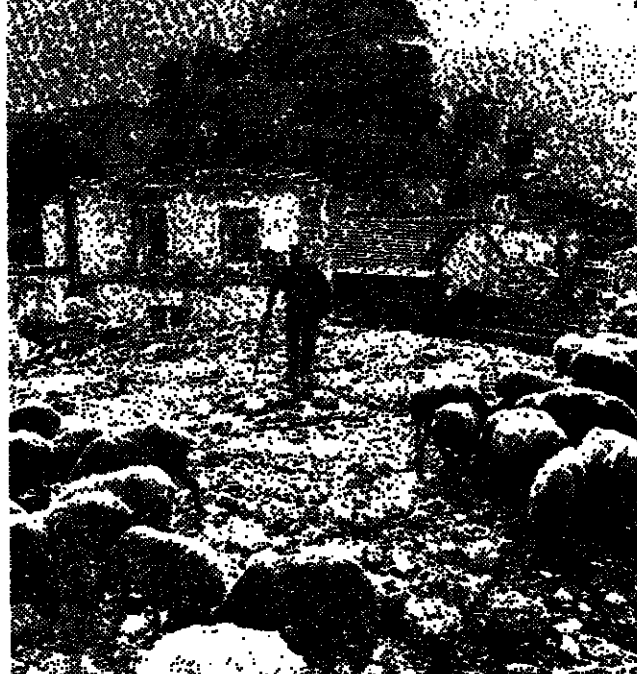
With such information instantly available, it should be possible to avoid mistakes such as those after the Naples earthquake of 1980, when well-wishers sent tons of aid that was not really needed.

In Friuli, few visible signs of the disaster remain. Officially, more than 90 per cent of reconstruction has been completed. In most places it was decided to rebuild as before, along the same street plans, with the houses retaining their picturesque overhanging Alpine roofs.

It has been an opportunity to provide proper drainage and other modern facilities, such as the gas being brought to many localities from the pipeline that imports methane from the Soviet Union. Anti-seismic standards are applied in rebuilding to the extent, local administrators say, that next time it should be safer to stay at home than rush out of doors.

Of 75,000 houses damaged, 73,500 have been repaired. Of 18,000 destroyed, 16,500 have been rebuilt. About 6,000 people are still living in prefabricated huts, of the 77,000 who spent the first winter in them.

The figures are given by Roberto Dominici, the Christian Democrat assessor or "minister" for reconstruction in the Friuli-Venezia Giulia regional government, who emphasizes that the policy was to help people with public



Earthquake devastation, north and south: the monastery in Gemona, north-east Italy, struck in 1976, top, and, above, rubble in Balvano, near Potenza, caused by a 1980 tremor

grants to build anew, not to compensate them for what they had lost.

The amount that a householder received was calculated according to the number in his or her family and the area in square metres of his home. If the owner did not live in his house, he received only 50 per cent. If the victim was renting, he received a contribution intended to help him to buy his own home.

In this way, Signor Dominici explained, the individual always had to find some money himself, out of savings or by borrowing. People were thus encouraged to show initiative, instead of sitting back and letting the authorities provide a home. But the first priority, even before homes, was industry. About 18,000 jobs had been lost in an area traditionally subject to emigration, and it was decided that precedence must be given to enabling people to earn their living.

In Gemona, the town with the biggest death toll (396), the cotton mill was rebuilt and operating a year later. Modern factories for making steel, buses, furniture and kitchenware are strung along the Alpine foothills and, it is maintained, the loss of jobs has been more than made up and emigration stemmed.

A note of pride can be detected in local administrators' voices when speaking of what has been done in Friuli compared to what has not been done in the Belice valley of Sicily after 1968 and the Naples-Irpinia area after 1980.

Friuli has not been immune from scandal, however. The Christian Democrat mayor of a village spent four years in prison for receiving 12 million lire (then about £8,000) from a manufacturer of prefabs. But this is on a small scale compared to reports of what has gone on in the South.

The 10 per cent of reconstruction still outstanding may prove the hardest part of the nut to crack. Those still living in prefabs include the people without resources to build a home. There is also the problem of getting people to return to town or village centres. In Gemona, perched on a hillside, most of the old centre has been rebuilt, including the 13th-century cathedral and the 16th-century town hall. Now, in the words of the mayor, Claudio Sandrucci, it is necessary to put life back into the centre. Many shopkeepers have moved to the plain below, but the mayor says he is threatening to withdraw their trading licences at the end of the year if they fail to return to their former sites.

A few miles up the Tagliamento valley is the medieval walled village of Vanzona, carefully restored except for the cathedral, whose 7,000 stones still litter the ground, painstakingly numbered in preparation for rebuilding.



A small street of houses in Gemona, destroyed by the earthquake and now being rebuilt



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FOCUS

New TV laws spark battle on the air



The anarchic development of Italian television has often provided more colourful and compelling viewing than many of the programmes transmitted.

Later this year Italy expects to introduce for the first time in 10 years regulations governing television, a move which will guarantee further instalments of tense viewing.

The new regulations will finally allow commercial television operators to interconnect transmissions and create the country's first private national networks, broadcasting live news and sport. But tied to the rulings are several anti-trust clauses certain to rock the airwaves.

Until now, only RAI, the state-owned broadcasting organization, has had network status providing live news coverage. Apart from this one stipulation, Italy has remained regulation-free since 1976 after a court decided that a RAI monopoly was no longer constitutional.

The upshot was that anyone who wanted to start a TV station could do so, the only proviso being that transmission be limited to the *ambito locale* — just how local was never defined — and that no live news be broadcast. This would remain the prerogative of RAI and the political parties.

The immediate result was the rise and fall of scores of private stations, which soon fell prey to a handful of professional operators, most notably Silvio Berlusconi, now owner of the world's most successful network outside the United States.

Italy's skeletal legislation

and the influence of the political parties have succeeded in striking a balance between private and public television that has so far prevented either RAI or Signor Berlusconi from stealing the whole show.

Italy has about 10 national channels dominated by Rai Uno, Due and Tre and matched by Silvio Berlusconi's three commercial channels, Canale 5, Rete 4, and Italia 1. The smaller private channels include EuroTV, a syndicate headed by Calisto Tanzi, Telemontecarlo, 80 per cent owned by the Brazilian Globo group in Montecarlo, Rete A, and Capodistria for Yugoslav speakers in Italy's north east. In addition, every major city has at least eight private local stations. On average an Italian viewer receives 25 channels.

It is impossible to ignore Signor Berlusconi's impact on these channels. In eight years he has changed from being the proprietor of a local Milan TV station transmitting from the Pirelli skyscraper, to owning the world's most successful network outside the US big three. In 1980 he earned 12 billion lire from advertising.

Absolutely anyone can start a station

So far this year he has made 1,350 billion lire (about £675 million).

He is also Italy's leading builder, responsible for the Milano 2 housing complex. His Fininvest group, which includes the TV operations, employs 6,400.

There is little doubt that Signor Berlusconi's close ties with Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister — once the leading Socialist in Milan — and his Socialist Party have assisted his operations.

Adriano Galliani, general manager of Signor Berlusconi's TV division said: "In 1979 we realized private



Thickets of TV aerials reach for the sky on the outskirts of Rome. Above right: Silvio Berlusconi flanked by his commercial manager Christophe Riboud, left, and vice president Jérôme Seydoux, right, announcing the arrival last year of the new French TV channel, Le Cinq, before the reversals of the Chirac regime

TV could only survive at a national level. The law allowed only local transmission but Signor Berlusconi's artful circumvention by creating "an illusion of a network" proved inspired.

He invented the *pizzone* system, whereby complete days of programming and commercials were put on cassette, sent to his 15 stations around the country and broadcast simultaneously — creating the same effect as a network. In 1980 he set up Canale 5 based on this concept.

The integration of production into five divisions handling everything in-house was again inspired. Fininvest even purchased or rented 1,500 transmission points through-

out Italy at a cost of 150 billion lire.

"This is where other private ventures such as Mondadori's Rete 4 and Emilio Rusconi's Italia 1 went wrong," Signor Galliani said. "They depended on other companies for aspects of technical production. This proved disastrous." In 1982 Signor Berlusconi bought Italia 1 and in 1984, Rete 4.

"It is no longer possible to expand in Italy, we must look outside," Signor Galliani said. However, so far Fininvest's negotiations for channels on various European satellites have met with mixed results.

Silvio Berlusconi's foray into French television has been described by one Italian TV operator as "too clever by half." His 40 per cent purchase

of Le Cinq, France's first private commercial channel, and hopes for two channels on the TDF1 satellite, while welcomed by President Mitterrand's Socialist government in 1985, has been condemned to death by the present Chirac regime.

Monsieur Chirac has called for a review, terrestrially and celestially, of Le Cinq's operations and Signor Berlusconi's 18-year concession will terminate prematurely in early 1987.

Signor Galliani said: "If we don't continue with Le Cinq we will begin legal proceedings against the French government for 18 years' lost revenues."

Signor Berlusconi is also negotiating for a slot on a



The paradox about Italian television is not the growth of private TV but resilience of the public service RAI. With virtually no regulations so far, private TV is free to do anything it wants

"The most probable outcome will be that we retain two live networks and keep the third as before — rather like having two daily newspapers and one weekly," Signor Galliani said.

The rationale is simple. Of RAI's three networks only Rai Uno and Due command any real audience. If Signor Berlusconi has three major networks providing news, the balance would be unequal.

"The great paradox about Italian television is not the growth of private TV," says Massimo Fichera, deputy director of RAI "but the resilience of the public service."

For the first time in three years, on October 9, Rai eventually appointed a Socialist president, Enrico Manca and a board of directors.

"With no regulation, private TV stations can do anything they want, but RAI has political programming obligations to parliament and the regions. Unlike commercial TV we are obliged to reach every part of Italy, however remote. In fact we have had all the conditions necessary for a screen blackout," Signor Fichera said.

"Instead we have succeeded in changing the way we do our programming and produce 70 per cent of our own programmes."

In the past RAI has been criticized for presenting endless political broadcasts and for corruption. But these mask a quietly impressive escalation in operations, especially in Europe, which in many ways outshine Signor Berlusconi's well-publicized manoeuvres.

"When the anti-monopoly

laws of 1976 came into play, we had to accept the decision and moved into a free market situation, so we purchased 10 per cent of Telemontecarlo," Signor Fichera said.

"We invest more in international co-productions than any other TV station in Europe."

A three-year European venture between Channel 4, Intergo 2, ZDF, Austria TV, Swiss TV and RAI will start producing major series this year on a par with US productions. For 1986, RAI sank 100 billion lire into the project, next year this will double.

"The TV series market is dominated by the US and we believe there is only one reason for this: they have such big markets and can produce at high level costs. If we join together as a group in Europe, we can achieve a similar market," Signor Fichera said.

All the conditions for total blackout

Conveniently one of the awaited rulings now states that 40 per cent of films on Italian TV must be of European origin.

In the satellite field RAI has the edge. For the moment, over Signor Berlusconi, with a channel on the point-to-point ECS satellite in co-operation with Belgium, Switzerland and Luxembourg, Rai Uno is broadcast and has been received by cable every day in these countries for the past year.

At the last Venice Film Festival seven out of the ten Italian films shown were RAI productions and two of them won first and second prizes.

JP

RAI TURNS ITALY ON.

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FLORENCE CENTURIES OF ART SCIENCE THOUGHT AND CUSTOM IN EUROPE

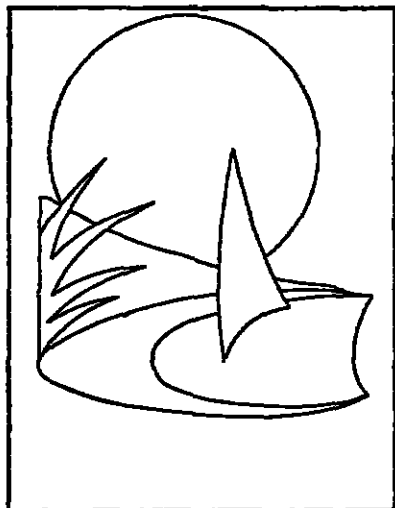
EXHIBITIONS THEATRE MUSIC DANCE MEETINGS



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GENERALI

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET 1985



The General Council of Assicurazioni Generali, presided over by Mr. Enrico Randone, Chairman of the Company, met to examine the Group Balance Sheet for the financial year 1985, as follows:

ASSETS (in thousands of U.S. \$1000)	1985	1984
Building and farm property	2,318,151	2,031,284
Fixed interest securities	5,881,600	4,863,356
Shares (including Associates)	842,454	611,005
Mortgage and policy loans	629,846	471,581
Deposits with Banking Companies	366,424	310,489
Bank deposits	444,405	444,411
Accounts receivable and other assets	1,402,132	1,255,612
	11,885,212	9,988,238

LIABILITIES (in thousands of U.S. \$1000)	1985	1984
Provisions for insurance liabilities	9,175,235	7,615,599
Reinsurance deposits	144,932	139,285
Other liabilities	1,112,650	995,439
Minority shareholders' interest	173,790	141,065
Shareholders' surplus	1,098,820	965,689
Profit for the year	180,285	131,161
	11,885,212	9,988,238

(*) The Italian Lira figures of both 1985 and 1984 have been translated into US Dollars at the exchange rate of Lit. 360/US\$1, 1985.

- This Balance Sheet consolidates the insurance companies operating in some forty markets, including Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas, to the financial, property and 3 agricultural companies where Generali directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the shares.
 - The year shows a profit of U.S. \$ 120.3 million (+37.3%).
 - Group premiums amount to U.S. \$ 4,288.1 million (+17.9%) distributed as follows:
- | | 1985 | 1984 | Total |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Italy | 10.1 | 20.1 | 30.2 |
| Other EEC Countries | 13.0 | 12.3 | 25.3 |
| Rest of Europe | 4.1 | 15.9 | 20.0 |
| Rest of the world | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| | 27.2 | 51.7 | 78.9 |
- The provisions for insurance liabilities amount to U.S. \$ 9,175.2 million (+20.5%).
 - Investment total U.S. \$ 10,422.8 million (+20%) and are distributed as follows:
- | | 1985 | 1984 | Total |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Italy | 22.5 | 10.5 | 33.0 |
| Other EEC Countries | 31.2 | 15.4 | 46.6 |
| Rest of Europe | 0.3 | 8.6 | 8.9 |
| Rest of the world | 0.5 | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| | 64.5 | 36.4 | 100.9 |
- Investment income amounts to U.S. \$ 954.7 million (+17%) of which 65.6% is produced by fixed interest securities, 10.3% property, 4.1% shares, 5.7% bank deposits and 8.7% other investment.
 - The shareholders' surplus amounts to U.S. \$ 1,098.8 million and 27.6% belongs to the Controlling Company, the minority interest being 12.1%.

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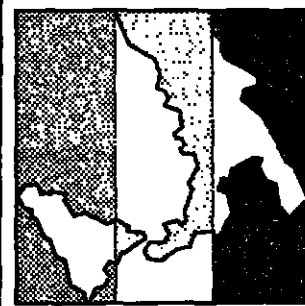
Parent Company: Assicurazioni Generali - Head Office in Trieste (Italy)

ITALY/11

FOCUS



The grace of angels: sculpture on the wall of Bologna University, the oldest university in Europe



Under fire it may be, but the Italian approach to education still clings to a broad culture

This year's opening of the academic year at Milan's Bocconi University ended with a performance at La Scala of sonatas for cello and piano by Debussy, Beethoven and Brahms. This might seem out of place for what is largely a highly efficient centre for studies in the field of business and the economy, but it says a lot for the Italian approach to education in a technological age.

The Italian educational system is normally under fire and too frequently subjected to fitful reforms which are disturbing more than constructive. But it has maintained a distinction rare in highly industrialized countries.

Scientists and executives working in advanced technology are expected to take with them a certain amount of general culture along with their expertise.

Professor Luigi Guatri, the Bocconi's rector, said at the beginning of the university's 84th academic year that "the fundamental point is that of a balance between fundamental culture and specialist culture, between culture *tout court* and professional training".

The university believed in the need for an adequate cultural base "without which any course of training appears ephemeral and limiting", he said.

The subject is certainly open to calmer discussion now that the eruptions of the student movements which challenged the whole system 15 years ago are now well in the past and studying has become a normal state of affairs again.

Comparisons are readily made with executives in the US or other European countries, including Britain, where increasingly the conversation turns around the company and its products — to say nothing, of course, of Japan. The Italian cultural field remains broader.

One of the strongest critics of the educational system is Gianni Agnelli, Fiat's chairman, who sees it as too little geared to the requirements of modern living.

Speaking at a meeting in Mantua organized by the Confederation of Industry earlier this month, he said that the state system needed a strong dose of competition.

The ideal, he said, should be a school which no longer had need of intermittent reform but had within itself the capacity to evolve in a way parallel to the country's development. The risk he saw in inadequate education was that development would not be supported by the necessary

forces of intelligence and professionalism.

This would mean enlarging the gap between supply and demand in the case of young people looking for work, and would risk losing the fundamental cultural basis of Italian society.

Enlarging on this point, he said: "Italian education has always taken as its point of reference elevated values of culture and human qualities. It is important that these values are not lost but instead that they penetrate technological society and build the basis

for economic and civil progress".

What Signor Agnelli was saying reflects a long Italian tradition. Italy's National Research Council, for instance, once presided over by Marconi, remains strictly interdisciplinary.

Its present president, Luigi Rossi Bernardi, a Cambridge Ph.D. is professor of biological chemistry at Milan university and, while seeking to bring its work closer to the requirements of the modern scientific world, he jealously guards the council's responsibilities in

such fields as the study of Etruscan and Phoenician remains.

The council has 11 national committees under its aegis and, while their function is to advise on developments in chemistry, physics and mathematical sciences, technological research, biology and medicine, they are also working in history, philosophy and jurisprudence.

Carlo de Benedetti, chairman of Olivetti, a company famous for its achievements in industrial design, has put on record his belief that the

Italians are the best suited people in Europe to face up to the changes which the application of high technology must bring.

If that is to remain true, the educational system will have to undergo revision, or be allowed, as Signor Agnelli proposed, to adapt by osmosis to the requirements of society.

The dangers of failure are clear enough. Full success, if that should ever come about, would make Italy the foremost country among those most technologically advanced to prove Orwell wrong. PN

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The divisions in the Church facing the Pope

Italian Catholics must have felt more intimately than members in any other national church the changes in the field of religion over the last 20 years.

The unquestioned position of privilege as the accepted religion of the state vanished, with a lot of other things, in the wake of the Second Vatican Council while the Pope himself, for the first time in half a millennium, is no longer an Italian.

The fact that the Polish pontiff is a great international personality cannot altogether make up for what the Italians feel they have lost.

The old relationship was easy. Italian popes were regarded certainly as head of the



Universal Church but they would have been known to Italians before their election and looked on, by Catholics, after reaching the papacy, as the prelate first in the Italian class.

That might not mean the best possible by absolute stan-

dards, but to the Italian mind it was a fair guarantee at least of an understanding of Italy's ways.

John XXIII, who called the Second Vatican Council, was not only closely attached to his peasant origins in the north but he achieved everything that people used to say only a foreign pope could do. And Paul VI used an essentially skilful diplomatic hand to keep the Church both in Italy and elsewhere intact after a council which had opened so many new paths that schisms might easily have taken place.

An example of what a Catholic feels now is provided by the decision announced earlier this month by the Vatican to cut down the number of bishoprics in Italy by about 100 to a total of little more than 200.

This measure was not of shattering importance to the ordinary Catholic. Some towns protested but in fact many of the dioceses now abolished had in fact been joined to neighbouring dioceses by the expedient of appointing the same prelate to be bishop of more than one diocese.

But it must have struck Italians as odd to see in the press alongside the news stories announcing the changes, a photograph of the Pope, who is a Pole, and was in France at the time, where he was speaking of the Curé d'Ars as the ideal model for the priesthood, and Cardinal Gantini, who is in charge of the department at the Vatican dealing with bishops, and is an African from Cotonou.

The new diocesan boundaries were formally communicated to the Italian government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

This is a long way from the complaints which used to be heard of too great an Italian hold on the church as a whole.

Now the relationship has moved full circle and Italian efforts at bringing the expression of their religion into line with modern require-



A forest of hands seeking a blessing from the Pope as he drives through St Peter's Square. His personality makes Catholics proud

ments are much the same as elsewhere. But with one overwhelming exception: they have the Pope following everything that they are doing from close quarters and not always with a contented gaze.

The Pope is, moreover, in formal terms more closely involved in Italian religious affairs not simply by being Pope and Bishop of Rome but also because he is Primate of Italy.

The Italian National Conference of Bishops is the only one in the Catholic world which cannot choose its own chairman. The habit has been to give to the Pope three names of personalities the bishops would like to see as their chairman and the Pope himself was left to make the final choice.

The present Pope radically changed that by rejecting all three names presented to him and appointing Cardinal Poletti, the prelate who represents him with no great distinction as his Vicar for the Rome diocese.

The Cardinal has seen his role as primarily a disciplinary one with the result that he can in no way be regarded as the channel by which the feelings

of the bishops reach the pope: his activities are in the opposite direction. This controlling hand is being applied at a time when practising Catholics are having to adapt their thinking to a new situation in their country, which is something quite separate from their relationship with the hierarchy.

The practising Catholic in many cases now feels a member of a minority group and not part of the powerful institution with important political and social connotations which was what the Church used to be.

The new position is indicated clearly by the revisions to the 1929 concordat in February 1984, which deleted such time-honoured concepts as Catholicism as the religion of the state and Rome as a city of sacred character as Catholicism's capital.

The principal reaction to this new situation has been a division of opinion on the

Church's modern role along two main lines. The first sees the old monolithic character, as a task of evangelical example based on the idea that practising Catholics in a secularized world must be the salt of the earth, without laying claim to the earth itself.

There are other elements. There is, for instance, an appetite for the supernatural. Stories are more frequent in the newspapers of persons who claim to have seen visions or experienced miracles.

There is, for instance, a fast-growing cult in Italy of the alleged apparitions of the Virgin Mary said to appear to peasant children in a Yugoslav village near Mostar. There is also an unexpectedly

strong charismatic movement. But essentially the line of division is between those who feel that Catholics must take their part as an inspiring element in society and the others who feel that society should be recognizably Catholic.

this in a country which he sees to be suffering acutely from permissiveness and secularization.

At the Italian Church's national assembly held at Loreto in April 1985 he severely criticized the state of Italian society as a victim of "de-christianization in its mentality and behaviour, through the spread of practical materialism, to which is added the cultural and political weight of atheist ideals."

He shocked many of his listeners more when he revived an appeal which had not been heard for some 20 years for the political unity of Catholics. This could only have meant in practice united backing for the Christian Democrats, which was the Church's position before John XXIII tried to wean the hierarchy away from political involvement.

The present Pope must have felt strongly the need to deliver such a message because one of the opening reports to the assembly had clearly spoken of backing for a party as likely to do "incalculable harm" to the credibility of the Christian message.

PN

ADVERTISEMENT

PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN MILAN

STRUCTURE of the SYSTEM

A.T.M. is structured in a way allowing it to carry out autonomously all the activities related to the operation of the system, from vehicles and facilities maintenance, to personnel selection and training.

Moreover, the structure includes research and designing departments implementing such tasks as planning of transportation networks and system technology.

As for planning in particular, the relevant know-how acquired by the Undertaking is systematically employed by the Municipal Authorities of Milan in defining the mobility plans.

The area serviced by A.T.M. includes Milan and 86 surrounding towns, with an overall extension of 1,086 sq. km and 3,000,000 inhabitants.

Within the town, A.T.M. is the sole public transportation system, while outside it operates together with national and regional railway lines as well as with other transportation companies.

The size of the system and the importance of the services supplied are summarised by the following data:

The major present characteristic of A.T.M. is a full integration of all the different means of transportation.

Each line fulfills its own task and is harmonised with all the others. Such task is not necessarily determined by the sole need of connecting a given origin with a given destination.

Owing to the structure of the system, the transport demand can thus be met with a combined use of different lines as well. In order to relieve the user of any problem related to line changes during his travel, a zonal fare system was developed. This system allows the user to utilise any type or number of lines, according to his own needs, within the space and time limits of his ticket.

For example, Milan constitutes one fare zone, its

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The development plans are grouped under a Transport Plan for the metropolitan area of Milan. This Plan was approved in 1979 and will coordinate the development of the A.T.M. network until 1990. This plan provides the final structure underlying the integration strategy that will involve in the future the regional railway network and the individual means as well.

Among the implementations provided for, the extension of the underground network stands out. Works for a third line have started in 1983. This line, together with the two existing ones (for which a series of extensions is under completion), will form the supporting mesh of the public transport network. The overall extension of the system will be of 75 km.

According to forecasts drawn from traffic allocation models, over 50% of users may utilise the underground network for their trips or parts of them.

Finally, the suburban stations of the network will be provided with transfer areas including free and with attendant car parking spaces

and bus stations, in order to stop part of the vehicle flow at the limits of the core of the system, thus curbing congestion in the town.

For the preparation of the Plan, A.T.M. made an independent survey on transport demand; its analysis and the consequent network project were included in the Plan itself after assessing an alternative hypothesis with a minimum of feasibility.

It was used software with original models for the analysis of traffic flows, network load and amount of resources required to manage the system.

This application results from studies that began in 1964 and have been subsequently thought over and perfected both for A.T.M.'s system and other towns in Italy and abroad. In this sector, A.T.M. carries out data processing on its own as well as with the cooperation of other companies or public agencies. Studies were accomplished for networks of some 20 towns. The most significant examples are those of Genoa, Bologna, Alexandria in Egypt.

RESEARCH

Together with the task of defining the optimum network, the research activity of A.T.M. has also developed within the area of vehicles and installations technology, with the sole purpose of improving the services provided as well as its own production organisation.

The most recent example in this field of application is provided by the contribution given in the study and experimentation of dual-mode trolley-buses, equipped with a double traction system: electric and diesel. The aim is better relationship with the environment, still retaining that flexibility characteristics that make the conventional bus an indispensable vehicle today.

A.T.M. in particular is concerned with the experimentation of various prototypes, constructed in Italy as well as in many European countries (within the scope of the COST 303 plan by the EEC). A.T.M. has designed an automatic performance parameters recording equipment that can be used on these prototypes as well as on any other type of vehicle.

OPERATION

In the course of its evolution, A.T.M. has virtually been dealing with any problem related to its activity, from the differences between urban and suburban service, to the growth of congestion levels, to the setting up of new systems with special characteristics and requirements, such as the underground railway.

On every occasion, A.T.M. has defined the relevant solutions by tailoring its system to the new requirements, and also by coordinating its action with that of other public undertakings entrusted with the control of systems related to public transportation (circulation planning and regulating in particular).

This allowed A.T.M. to develop an internal organisation capable of implementing, besides routine tasks, (drawing up of timetables and personnel shifts) studies on circulation problems and traffic control. The organisation of this sector recently underwent a series of measures aimed at improving the production efficiency.

Today all A.T.M. lines are run by one driver per vehicle (or train in the case of underground lines), thus greatly relying on the safety and reliability of automated systems.

All efforts are now focused on a further improvement of the circulation conditions by allocating a network of reserved lanes. A system that allows to detect the position of a vehicle automatically is also being experimented in order to achieve a more accurate control on a regular running.

On another front, a series of initiatives has been launched to inform the present and potential users, with the purpose of encouraging the use of public transport especially in the most congested areas. A.T.M. has promoted its own surveys among the public to assess their expectations, as well as advertising campaigns with the relative evaluation of the effects.

VEHICLES, FACILITIES, AUXILIARY STRUCTURE

A.T.M. organisation since the beginning in such a way that it could provide for the maintenance of the means required for the service autonomously.

Today it has 21 depots, 4 general workshops for the vehicles, together with departments for installations maintenance.

This sector also includes the issuing of specifications for vehicles and subsystems, quality assurance at the manufacturer's, final trials and tests on vehicles and parts before putting them in service. For the two last sectors, two laboratories for materials and component parts testing were set up.

Moreover, A.T.M. avails itself of the experience acquired from the operation and research carried out to define the projects and to implement on its own some logistic systems such as:

- Signalling and remote control installations for the underground railway;
- power supply plants;
- installations for tram-cars and trolley-buses;
- layout for depots and workshops, including equipment, the size of which is determined according to maintenance schedules.

This experience has also been utilised outside A.T.M. for studies ordered by other concerns. An example of this provided by the cooperation of A.T.M. in determining the size of power supply networks and vehicle performance on behalf of some of the leading national industries.

Along with the development in technology, education, training, refresher courses are carried on for the personnel. For this purpose, the most suitable teaching techniques are adopted with relation to the tasks which the personnel will fulfil as well as with regard to their initial knowledge.

The structure of the school also includes trainer desks that simulate the various apparatuses and a production centre for audiovisual systems.

The creation of a public transport system implies the solving out of numerous technical and organisation problems which often are complicated by a limited availability of resources, and have to be utilised with maximum profitability. A.T.M. puts at the disposal of other concerns, or public authorities, its own experience and organisation, as well as the experience acquired by its personnel.

Its cooperation can range from the general layout of the system to the solving out of special technical problems, and this for all conventional transport systems: underground railways, trams, buses and trolley-buses.

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Legal status	Municipalised undertaking
Foundation year	1931
Activity	Installation and operation of different public transport modes. Planning.
Personnel	12,558
Area served	km ² 1,086
Municipalities concerned	Milan and 88 limitrophe communes
Population served	3 million inhabitants

GENERAL INFORMATION

Transport modes	Metro, tramways, buses, trolley-buses
Transport system	Integrated: with one ticket only it is possible to use several transport modes
Fare system	Zonal and time dependent
Transported passengers	- Urban network 535.6 million journeys (the time dependent fare is applied) - Interurban network 81.2 million journeys
Lines operated	2 lines
Metro	- line 1 urban km 20.4 - line 2 regional km 32.2

Tramways	17 urban lines km 155.2 2 interurban lines km 46.7
Buses	58 urban lines km 334.2 39 interurban lines km 594.1
Trolley-buses	3 urban lines km 40.4
Vehicle fleet	metro: 412 tramways: 567 urban, 117 interurban buses: 1,038 urban, 502 interurban trolley-buses: 159 urban
Seat of bureaus	Headquarters and 3 nearby offices m ² 7,285 4 other offices m ² 7,945
Depots	for metro cars m ² 207,986 7 for tramways m ² 118,179 12 for buses m ² 187,212 2 for trolley-buses m ² 42,797
Main workshops	1 for metro cars m ² 34,820 1 for tramways m ² 54,687 1 for buses m ² 17,396 1 for trolley-buses m ² 24,869



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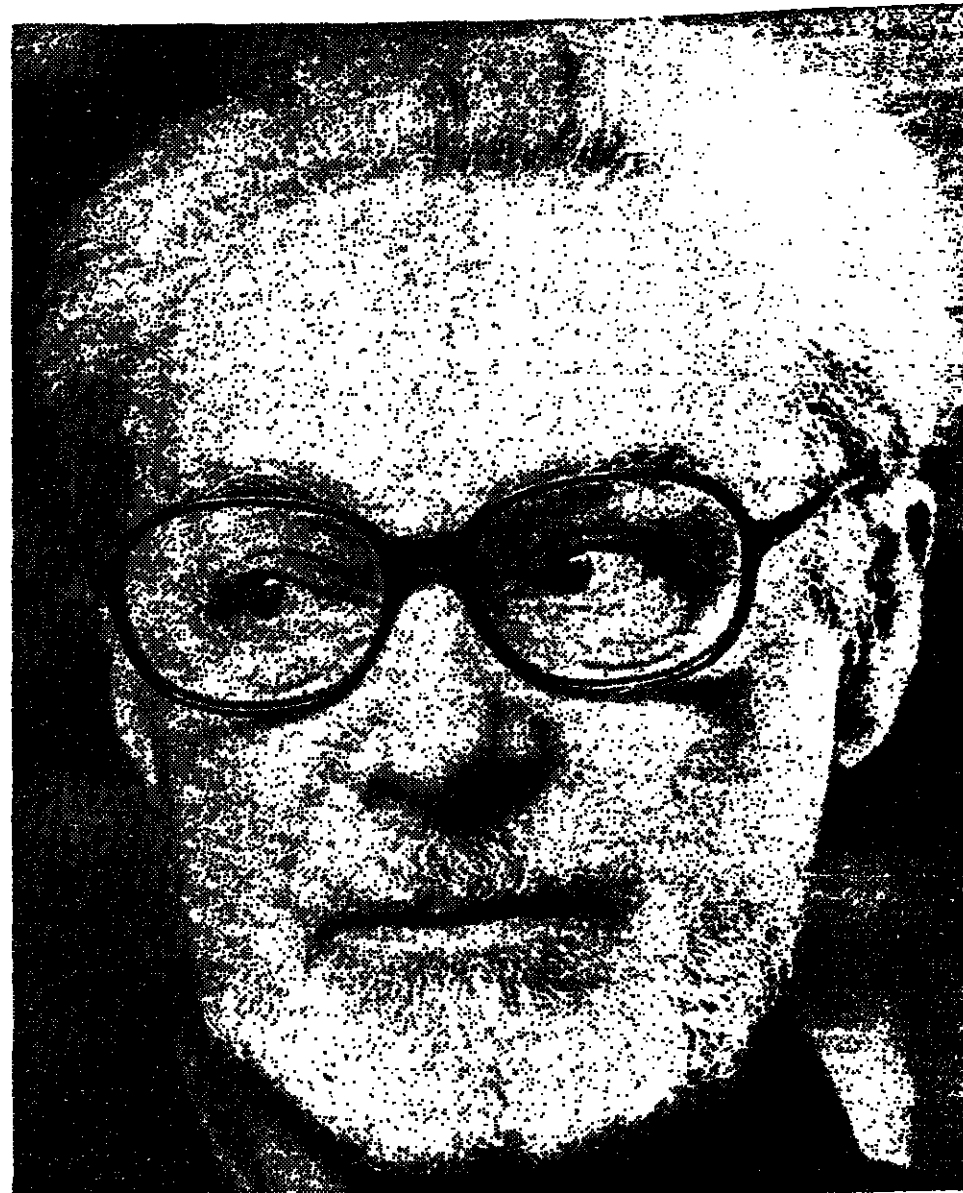
ITALY/13

FOCUS

A profound faith in human dignity



Primo Levi is one of literature's great story tellers, a writer whose earliest and most recent works have dealt with his past as a persecuted Jew and inmate of Auschwitz. Above, the entrance to the former concentration camp, with its notorious slogan, "Work liberates", and, left, the author at his Turin home last week



THE TITLES

The following books of Primo Levi have been published in English: *If This is a Man* (Orion Press, 1980) and *The Truce* (Bodley Head, 1985), both republished together as a Penguin Modern Classic, 1979. *Shema: Collected Poems of Primo Levi* (Menard Press, 1978) *The Periodic Table* (Michael Joseph, 1984) *If not now, when?* (Michael Joseph, 1985) *Moments of Reprieve* (Michael Joseph, 1986) *The monkey wrench* (Michael Joseph, forthcoming)

his deep sympathy with Yiddish literature (such as the stories of Sholem Aleichem) into a powerful interpretation of the material and moral catastrophe of the Nazi destruction of eastern European Jewish culture.

His latest book, *I sommersi e i salvati* (1986), returns to the same themes of Nazi destruction and the survival of human values, but in a different manner. This devastatingly honest book is a reconsideration of the Nazi concentration camp system, in the disillusioning perspective of the history of our postwar world.

It should be obligatory reading for all who feel the need of judgments of condemnation or forgiveness, for — as Levi writes — only those who experienced it can judge and

even they are not the best witnesses by the very fact of their survival.

The dishonesties, confusions and simple incapacity to conceive of the enormity of the Nazi Lager, and their sinister implications for the world today, are dissected and refuted with implacable rigour from the collective responsibilities of the German population to the moral and political irresponsibility of some recent tendencies to identify the victims and their assassins.

But Levi's main concern is to arrive at a closer understanding of both imprisoned and their oppressors, and through this of the inner nature of the system itself. Levi's reflections about man's response to extreme conditions, the deliberate humiliation and subjection to gratuitous and unlimited violence that characterized the Lager, the corrupting effects of the search for some form of privilege as a means of survival, provide a uniquely wise insight into what he rightly calls "the stain of our century".

Primo Levi's place in Italian and European literature is very particular, because he has never wished to renounce his experiences of Auschwitz or as an industrial chemist. The very personal anthology he entitled, with tongue in cheek, his "search for his roots" (*La*

ricerca delle radici, 1981), includes a few of the authors whose influence can be seen in his writings: Swift and Rabelais, Conrad and Melville, the Book of Job and Thomas Mann.

Primo Levi's fictional stories combine a taste for adventure and sense of the absurd, achieved in part through the poltergeist animation he attributes to matter. They

A taste for adventure, a sense of the absurd

share in common with his more autobiographical writings a determined defence of *homo faber*, a conviction of man's need to test his limits, and a profound sense of human dignity.

But above all Primo Levi is one of literature's great storytellers — perhaps, as he says himself, because he is someone to whom people like to tell their stories.

Stuart Woolf

The author translated *If This is a Man* and *The Truce* and was awarded the John Florio Prize for the latter. He is Professor of History at the University of Essex and the European University Institute in Florence.



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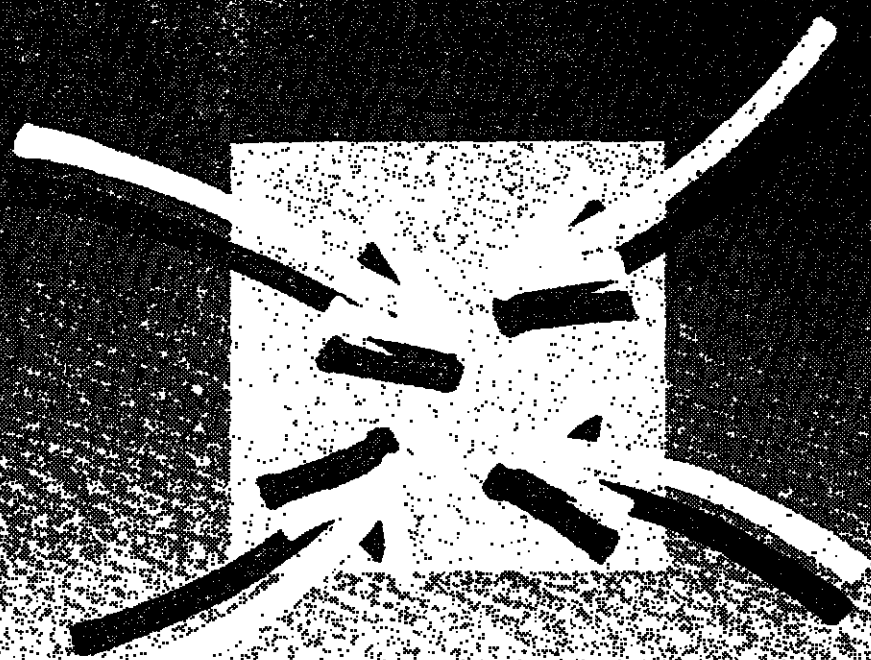
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Improprieties of the dialect of a workshop

experiences, comforts our personal anguishes and triumphs in a world of technological threats.

La chiave a stella (1979), a novel of a mechanical fitter's experiences in often exotic parts of the world, explored, in humorous fashion, the same theme of the individual's identification with his skill in a technologically ambivalent world, and exemplification of man's eternal struggle to dominate matter.

But to this Levi added a new dimension, an exploration of the capacities of Italian to render in their fullness the grammatical and phonetic idiosyncracies and improprieties of the dialect language of a Piedmontese workshop.

With *The monkey wrench* (title of the forthcoming English translation) Levi has offered his characteristically individual contribution to the great tradition of Italian regional and dialect literature.

In his two most recent books Primo Levi has returned to his past as a persecuted Jew, using his own experience as a partisan and his Auschwitz knowledge of Ashkenazi Jewry. *If not now, when?* (1982), a full-scale historical novel, narrates the story of a motley Jewish group in Russia which survives as a partisan band fighting its way through Nazi-occupied Europe to Italy.

In this deceptively simple novel, Levi has transmuted



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Olympics live to fight another day as the sports world rebuffs governmental battleaxe

Tit-for-tat game wins no medals



Neil Macfarlane (left), Minister for Sport for four years, reveals the bitterness in the pressures brought on the British Government and

on the British Olympic Association in the months before the 1980 Moscow Olympics. This is the final extract in *The Times* from Macfarlane's book.

Sarajevo had been hit by an implacable cold with snowdrifts up to a man's chest, conifer branches stiffened with ice and three-foot long icicles reaching down from lamp-posts and the sides of tramcars. The organizers of the 1984 Winter Olympics had had to re-schedule the men's downhill skiing but inside the Zetra Stadium, the setting for the ice dancing, Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean were rehearsing to the music of Ravel's Bolero, preparing to add gold medals to their world championships.

Off the ice, the atmosphere was warm. The British Olympic Association, there as president of the British Olympic Association, was watching the young couple, accompanied by the British Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Kenneth Scott, myself, Charles Palmer, chairman of the British Olympic Association, her personal secretary, her secretary and several members of the British party in Sarajevo.

Suddenly, a television camera crew from American Broadcasting Companies Inc. moved to within four feet of Princess Anne and focused its camera on her. It was a clear breach of protocol, so her detective, from Special Branch, stood up, removed his fur hat and placed it over the lens of the camera. You know, the Americans were advised politely, you should not be doing that; it is a breach of protocol.

One of the American crew glowered at us, and in a voice loud enough for all to hear, snarled: "Go yourselves. We bought the Games."

In fact, ABC had paid \$91.5 million for the exclusive television rights in the United States. It also had agreed to pay \$225 million for the US rights to the Los Angeles Olympics later in the same year and to act as host broadcaster which involved another \$75 million. In other words, it was spending close to \$400 million in six months for the right to televise the Olympics.

As Torvill and Dean rehearsed their leap into the fiery heart of the volcano, with Jayne demonstrating the passion of the Bolero, I had three thoughts. The first was that

the camera crewman had got it right: American television had bought the Games. The second was that Lord Killanin, the president of the International Olympic Committee, had got it wrong in Moscow four years earlier when he said the Olympics were for the benefit of our children. And the third was that the Games would never be the same again.

If we look back over recent Olympic Games we will remember Mexico for its high altitude, Munich for the murder at the hands of terrorists of 11 Israeli athletes, Montreal for the way in which taxpayers will be meeting the cost of the Games until the 21st century, and Moscow in 1980 and Los Angeles four years later for the Games at which the super-powers played tit-for-tat.

Four years before the Sarajevo Games President Jimmy Carter, of the United States, chose to plunge the Olympic movement into its greatest crisis after Russian forces had moved in strength into Afghanistan just after Christmas 1979.

They were there, the Soviets claimed, at the request of the legitimate Afghan government to put down an insurrection by rebel tribesmen. The United States and the West saw it differently. The Soviets had invaded Afghanistan not only to increase their sphere of influence in the area because of events in Iran and oil in the Persian Gulf.

On January 28, Lloyd Cutler, a presidential counsel, demanded of Lord Killanin that the IOC cancel or postpone the Games. "It was this sense of arrogance, not personally shown by Cutler, but the high-handed nature of the approach by the White House," Killanin wrote after his retirement.

Ultimately, Carter set a deadline of February 20 for Soviet forces to pull out of Afghanistan if a United States team was going to compete in Moscow. The President lost little time, after the deadline, in announcing that Americans would not be at the Games



Lord Killanin (left). High-handed nature of the White House raised his hackles. Sir Denis Follows (centre). Subjected to intense and unreasonable pressure. Prince Philip (right). Opposed boycott.

and threatened to revoke the passport of any athlete who tried to go to Moscow. In Britain, Mrs Thatcher was firmly supporting Carter and, as the debate raged, Lord Carrington (then Foreign Secretary) met Sir Denis Follows, chairman of the BOA, and other heads of sport in an attempt to persuade them not to go to Moscow. The question was debated in the House of Commons on March 17. According to Lord Killanin, "The standard of debate and the messiness of argument and misinformation did that chamber no good."

The debate lasted a full day, the first time in the history of the Commons that a debate of that length had concentrated on sport. The Government won by 168 votes but perhaps the most significant aspects were that some 30 Conservatives abstained despite a three-line whip on attendance and that Michael Heseltine and not my predecessor as Minister of Sport, Hector Monro, wound up the debate. The Minister for Sport not able to speak during the biggest and most important debate on sport in Commons history. The fact did not go unnoticed by the Opposition.

Monro, elected as Member for Dumfries in 1964, had held a number of junior posts in Government and in Opposition. He was on the brink of resigning as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at Environment, because of what he regarded as cavalier treatment to himself as Minister for Sport and, indeed, because he fundamentally disagreed with the



Sir Denis Follows (centre). Subjected to intense and unreasonable pressure. Prince Philip (right). Opposed boycott.

stance of the Government. Finally, though he was deeply wounded, he decided that the correct course of action was for him not to resign at that time. The following year, he was removed from office by the Prime Minister and I succeeded him.

At the time of the debate, I was Under-Secretary of State in the Department of Education and Science and not involved. I voted with the Government but today I believe, with the benefit of hindsight and with the added advantage of four years as minister responsible for sport, that Mrs Thatcher was wrong not only in the way in which the Government handled the affair, but in principle too.

In the first three months of 1980, there had been much behind-the-scenes activity. Lloyd Cutler, President Carter's special envoy, visited the Foreign Office and then Denis Howell, the former Labour Minister for Sport. It was clear that Cutler believed that the United States could pressure more than a hundred countries into supporting the boycott.

Howell reacted strongly and said: "What you are doing is effecting the destruction of the Olympics." Cutler agreed and said that the United States would destroy the Olympic movement and the IOC and would then build them up again for 1984 and Los Angeles. Howell retorted: "In this country Magna Carta rules — not Jimmy Carter."

Cutler invited Sir Denis Follows and Dick Palmer, the BOA's excellent secretary, to



Prince Philip (right). Opposed boycott.

lunch at the Bath Club early in March, still believing that more than a hundred countries would support President Carter's action.

He was told in no uncertain terms the attitude of the BOA and at the end of the lunch, on being handed a Bath Club tie, he commented: "Well, at least the lunch hasn't been a total loss."

What one found particularly interesting was the stance taken by Prince Philip. As president of the International Equestrian Federation, he attended a meeting of international federations in Lausanne in April, the result of which was a declaration of solidarity with the IOC. In view of his position as a member of the Royal Family and of the attitude of Mrs Thatcher and Her Majesty's Government, he had not been expected to arrive in Lausanne.

During the two-day meeting, the impression was formed not only that Prince Philip was opposed to Britain's support of the US boycott but when Thomas Keller, President of GAISF (General Assembly of International Sports Federations) announced that all federations would attend the Moscow Games, he explained that Prince Philip had put the finishing touches to the text of the announcement. It was front-page news in Britain and, undoubtedly, embarrassing to the Prime Minister.

The countries that supported the Carter boycott were fewer than fifty, of which the most important, in medal terms, were the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan.

In some ways the Games were devalued but, had the boycott succeeded, there would have been a real danger that the Olympic movement would have been destroyed.

The clear feeling in British sport during the build-up to Moscow and for some time afterwards was that the British Olympic Association, and Sir Denis Follows in particular, had been subjected to intense and unreasonable pressure by the Government, that the debate was kept in people's minds by carefully planned questions in the House and that Mrs Thatcher and her senior ministers were guilty of interference of the worst kind.

and as I sat by his bedside, with Betty, his wife, we talked about Moscow and the role of the Government. After a long and distinguished career he had few regrets, he told me, except that he had lived long enough to see world sport well and truly politicized.

During my first two years in office I repeatedly was surprised at the depth of feeling generated by Mrs Thatcher's action, not least from the people within sport who, traditionally, were supporters of the Conservative Party.

There are many of our leading administrators who will never believe that a Tory government will have anything other than a record of ambivalence towards sport.

Three weeks or so before the start of the 1984 Winter Games at Sarajevo, Marat Gramov, the most powerful voice in Russian sport, had threatened that his country would not be taking part in the Los Angeles Olympics because of a concern about security. An Aeroflot stewardess had been murdered in New York and while detectives had determined it was a motiveless street crime, the Soviet Union decided that the murder had been by Lithuanian emigrants waiting to slaughter the youth of the USSR.

Any Kremlin watcher would have told us that the Russians were about to take revenge for President Carter's boycott of Moscow four years earlier. The game was called tit-for-tat.

"Sport and Politics: A world divided by Neil Macfarlane with Michael Herd (to be published on November 3 by Collins Willow, price £12.95).

SPORT & POLITICS

GOLF

Colandro storms home for a 66

Sydney (Reuters) — Mike Colandro, aged 33, of the United States, equalled the course record with a finishing run of six birdies on the opening day of the Australian PGA Championship at the Castle Hill Country Club yesterday. His six-under-par round of 66 gave him a one-stroke lead over Peter Fowler and Peter Jones, both of Australia.

Colandro surged up the leader board after an indifferent outward nine had left him one over par. "Hitting six birdies in a row, that's really something," he said afterwards. "When I went for a par on the 13th, I could feel the clubs were at my command."

Greg Norman, the defending champion, who is attempting his seventh successive tournament victory, was well placed, three shots off the lead, although he said afterwards: "I am not really happy with my game, my pitching, and putting were terrible."

LEADING FIRST ROUND SCORES (Australian unless stated): Mike Colandro (USA), 66; P. Fowler (AUS), 67; G. Norman (AUS), 68; K. Doherty (AUS), 69; J. Baker (AUS), 70; J. Jones (AUS), 71; J. Hume (AUS), 72; J. L. Smith (AUS), 73; J. M. Smith (AUS), 74; J. M. Smith (AUS), 75; J. M. Smith (AUS), 76; J. M. Smith (AUS), 77; J. M. Smith (AUS), 78; J. M. Smith (AUS), 79; J. M. Smith (AUS), 80; J. M. Smith (AUS), 81; J. M. Smith (AUS), 82; J. M. Smith (AUS), 83; J. M. Smith (AUS), 84; J. M. Smith (AUS), 85; J. M. Smith (AUS), 86; J. M. Smith (AUS), 87; J. M. Smith (AUS), 88; J. M. Smith (AUS), 89; J. M. Smith (AUS), 90; J. M. Smith (AUS), 91; J. M. Smith (AUS), 92; J. M. Smith (AUS), 93; J. M. Smith (AUS), 94; J. M. Smith (AUS), 95; J. M. Smith (AUS), 96; J. M. Smith (AUS), 97; J. M. Smith (AUS), 98; J. M. Smith (AUS), 99; J. M. Smith (AUS), 100; J. M. Smith (AUS), 101; J. M. Smith (AUS), 102; J. M. Smith (AUS), 103; J. M. Smith (AUS), 104; J. M. Smith (AUS), 105; J. M. Smith (AUS), 106; J. M. 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Peter Davalle Fay Weldon, right, with "She Devil" star Julie T Wallace: on BBC2, at 7.00pm

You have got to hand it to Granada Television: of all ITV companies, it is on its own when it comes to microscopically exact evocations of the non-too-distant past. I don't mean just the the costumes and the buildings, but the props, the cash and the right reference books can get those things right. What I am talking about is what I can only call the "colour" ageing of the pictures, and the uncanny way in which the actors manage to suggest that they are genuine period characters. I don't know if they have somehow been unfrozen from their blocks of preserving ice and restored to life. Think back, for example, to *Brideshead Revisited*, *Masters of the Air*, *Dr. Lock Holmes*, *Mr. Bates*. You will see what I mean. It happens yet again

in *Lost Empires* (ITV, 9.00pm), Ian Curteis's dramatization of J.B. Priestley's novel about the fortunes of a touring music hall company on the eve of the First World War. It helps, of course, that Curteis's reworking of Priestley was given by the actors some fine and well-typing lines to speak ("I was a bit of a girl of anger, bitterness and stupidity," says the narrator, looking "back") and that John Gielgud as Hilton has come up with a musical score that respects both the gusto and the sentimentality of the matchless music hall songs of the Edwardian era.

● **The Dilemma of a She-Novelist** (BBC2, 7.00) is a *Bookmark* special about Fay Weldon. It is

mantra from Heaven for any viewer whose imagination was sent into a flat spin by the BBC-TV serialization of Weldon's novel *The Life and Loves of a She-Devil* which reached its eyebrow-raising climax on Wednesday night. Fay Weldon, who ought to know because she wrote the book, explains that the novel is about understanding the odd behaviour of the discarded wife lies in female pain and masochism — two qualities which, she says, are inexpressible unless we can be sure that we are not the other sex, are changing. Moreover, she sees her story of the She-Devil as a study in envy, more than an account of jealousy and revenge. It is good to have this clear-sighted analysis of the novel, which is the horse's mouth. And I found

myself nodding in agreement to hear Fay Weldon admit that her literary talent lies in *inventing* words and *describing* men.

● Best of the rest tonight: There is a second chance to see Alan Bennett's remarkable play about Franz Kafka, *The Insurance Man* (BBC2, 9.00pm) which deserved — and got — the Royal Television Society's award for the best new play of 1983... I managed to see only the closing moments of the Omnibus profile of the composer-singer Ray Charles (BBC1, 10.25pm), but seeing what he did with his legs was a revelation. The Royal Festival Hall concert earlier this year, made me kick myself for having missed the rest of the John Neeham's documentary.

Peter Davalle

VARIATIONS

- 6.00 **Ceezax AM.** News headlines, weather, travel and sports bulletins.
- 6.50 **Breakfast Time.** Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00.
- 9.05 **Brighton or Bust.** A 40 Minutes programme following the fortunes of three veteran cars as they prepare for the RAC Motor Brighton to London Rally. Park - a Derrack; a 1934 Panhard; and an 1899 Daimler. (7.945 Advice Line. A new section which Paul Clark and Eileen Eravan answer social security problems. 10.00)
- Neighbours. A repeat of yesterday's episode of the soap.
- 10.25 **Philip Schofield** with details of children's programmes and birthday greetings. 10.30 **Play School** presented by Stuart Meier with guests including Palmer. 10.50 **Heary's Cat** (7)
- 10.55 **Five to Eleven.** Dora Bryan's thought for the day. 11.00 **Public School.** What life is like for pupils and staff at Radley College in Dorsetshire.

(r) 11.30 **Open Air.** Viewers comment on the week's viewing 1.25 **Star Memories.** Michael Parkinson recalls his favourite moments 1.25 **News at Ten.** News and views 1.00 **News with Martyn Lewis.** Weather 1.25 **Neighbours.** Australian-made soap set in a Melbourne suburb 1.50 **King Rollo.** (r) 1.55 **Gran** (r) 2.00 **The Liver Birds.** Polly James and John Hughes star in this comedy about two women who share a Liverpool flat. (r) 2.30 **Knots Landing.** The first of a new series of the West Coast version of *Dallas*, starring Joan van Ark and Ted Shackelford. 3.50 **Box Clever.** A new family quiz game presented by Emily Hughes. 3.50 **Whizz.** (r) 4.10 **Super Ted.** (r)

Jones with another round of the teachers versus pupils quiz game on *Chesham Pop*. Keith Chegwin introduces pop music, games and quizzes.

5.00 *John Fawcett's Newsaround 5.05* Orange Hill. Episode eight. (C) (Fax)

5.35 Masterplan presented by Angela Ripston

6.00 *Match with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell*. Weather. London Plus.

7.00 *Wogan with Lenny Henry and the members of the Comic Relief*, Barry Reid, and Julie T Wallace. Music is provided by Kate Bush.

7.40 *Blankety Blank*. On Les Dancin' panel this week are Gary Davies, William Gatt, Madhur Jaffrey, Mary Parkinson, Mandy Sfrides, and Nicholas Smith. (Coefax)

8.10 *Dynasty*. Blake and Alexis - preoccupied with trying to do each other down - overlook a third party who is planning to do them over the both of them. (Coefax)

9.00 *News with John Humphrys and Nicholas Witchell*. Regional news and weather.

9.30 **Call Me Mister.** Jack becomes involved in a dubious travel agency and a particularly nervous customer when he gives a lift to a young frightened Indian he met at Heathrow. (Ceefax)

10.25 **Omnibus.** Ray Charles, in a rare interview, talks to Charlie Gillet.

11.35 **Film: Halloween III - Season of the Witch (1983)** starring Tom Atkins, Stacey Nelkin and Dan O'Harity. Shortly before Halloween a frightened man is admitted to a Californian hospital, clucking a child's Halloween mask. When he is murdered his daughter and a sympathetic doctor discover the cause of his fear - and his death. Directed by Tommy Lee Wallace. (Ceefax)

- 9.30 **Ceebz**
9.30 **Daytime on Two:** obtaining a degree 9.52 **Theory of a girl** who befriends a beeper 10.15 **The tale of the road** of Cumbria and of madness near Grangemouth 10.38 **Mathematical investigations** 11.00 **Wundermacher** 11.17 **The** and defend the castles of Hampshire and Dorset 11.40 **Working drawings**
- 12.00 **New Yorker journalists** John Hirschmann accounts of his visit to Hiroshima shortly after the hydrogen bomb was dropped on the city 12.32 **The** fascination of motor cars 1.05 **English** and popular television programmes 1.33 **Songs of protest** 2.00 **For** four- and five-year olds
- 2.15 **Midlife crisis** - *Night Times* 1968 - how the unemployed of the City of Cleveland try to survive when there is no hope of a job. (r)
- 3.00 **Wildlife** - The wildlife of the Galapagos as seen through the lens of film-maker Heinz Selmann. (First shown in 1968) 3.35 **Regional news** and weather
- 4.00 **Favourite Times**, Judi Dench talks to *Brook* *Brook* about the

- 4.30 **Look Stranger.** A portrait of artist Theodore Matisse. (r)
- 5.00 **Fiamenco at 5.15.** An award-winning documentary short about one of the flamenco classes the Robblettes gave to the National Ballet School of Canada. (r)
- 5.30 **Film: Lessie the Voyageur (1966) starring Macdonald Carey.** The resourceful canine is working for the Forestry Service. Directed by Jack B. Hivley.
- 7.00 **Fey Weldon.** A profile of the award-winning writer who began her career in an advertising office. (see Choices)
- 7.30 **Micro Live.** Magazine programs for the computer buff.

9.25 **Thames news headlines.**
9.35 **Schools:** why tell the truth?
9.47 **How unemployment** gave a family man an opportunity to involve his children in the work.
10.09 **Maths:** paths 10.26
Science: keeping cool 10.48
The status of women
What is the 11.15 A school architect in retirement, and how some instruments are made 11.27 How a visually impaired young man communicates 11.44 Why we need water and how it gets to the taps.
12.00 **Flicks:** (7) 12.10 **Rainbow,** Learning with puppets and words Barbara.
12.30 **Pennywise.** Muriel Clark and Anne Brand with more money-saving ideas.
1.00 **News** with Leonard Parkin 1.20 **Thames news.**
1.30 **Film: 'The Divided Heart'** (1954) starring **Conrad Borchers** and **Yvonne Mitchell.** About a man who with an adopted child of ten. Their happiness and that of their son is interrupted when a woman arrives claiming that the son and that she is his real mother him back. Directed by Charles Crichton.

- 3.00 **Take the High Road.** Mrs Mack's purse is stolen. 3.25 **Thames news headlines** 3.30 **Design for Living**
- 4.00 **Rainbow.** A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10 4.15 **The Trap Door.** Cartoon series. 4.20 **Worldwide.** David Jensen with another round of the geography quiz. (Oracle) 4.35 **Miss the Boat**
- 5.00 **Bellamy's Bugle.** David Bellamy continues his conservation series. 5.15 **Blockbusters** presented by Bob Holness.
- 5.45 **News** with John Suchet.
- 6.00 **The 8 O'Clock Show.**
- 6.45 **Grandstand** with Michael Aspel.
- 7.00 **Crusier's Friday Your Cards Right.** Game show.
- 7.30 **New Faces of 85.** Talent show presented by Marti Caine. The

Catchpole, Cheryl Baker, and Roy Hudd.

8.30 *The Two of Us*. A new comedy series starring Nicholas Lyndhurst and Catherine Tate as an unmarried couple in their Twenties, living together, with different outlooks on life.

9.00 *Lost Empires*. Part two of the dramatization of the J.B. Priestley story. (see Choice)

10.00 *At Ten* with Alastair Burnet and Carol Barnes.

10.30 *The London Programme*. A new series begins with an introduction into a new television phenomenon that is only now coming to light - battered parents. Followed by LWT news headlines.

11.00 *Heart of Lion*. O'Flann and Glambione are assigned to protect an Irish terrorist.

12.00 *Film: Psychomencia* (1972) starring George Sanders and Roy Hudd. Home movie about the leader of a Hell's Angels-type gang who discovers his mother has found the secret of immortality. He decides immortality has his bite, killing himself in the knowledge that, come dusk, he can begin a reign of

1.35 **In Search of the Real Dracula.** A documentary tracing the life of Vlad 'The Impaler' Dracula.

2.05 **Night Thoughts.**

TV-AM

6.15 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Annetta Rice and Mike Morris. News with Geoff Meade at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; financial news at 6.35; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; exercises at 6.55; cartoon at 7.25; pop music at 7.55; and Jimmy Savile's television highlights at 8.35. The guests include Mandy Rice Davis, and Hale and Pace. At 9.05 Timmy Mallet introduces Wecaday for

2.30 Gallery. George Melly presides over another edition of the art quiz. This week, *Mr. and Mrs. Holliday* and Frank Whitford are joined by Lindsay Anderson and Adrienne Cori. The students are Cliff Blakey and Samantha. *Art Quiz* from Newcastle Poly. (r)

3.00 World of Animation. Among the offerings is *Christopher Crumpet* by Playmate.

3.15 The Hammer Movies. A film about the experiences of the British servicemen who served in the Canal Zone in Egypt from 1951 to 1954 and of those Egyptians who had been shooting at them. (r)

4.30 Countdown. Yesterday's winner is challenged by Harvey Freeman, a Cambridge University undergraduate from Enfield.

5.00 Car 54, Where Are You? Vintage American comedy series about a pair of hapless New York cops. Featuring Joe E Ross and Fred Gwynne.

5.30 The Tube. A new series of the rock show, presented by Jools Holland and Paula Yates. The first half hour's guest artists include Germaine Stewart, Nick Kamen and Trouble Funk.

- after 6.00, there is Bob Geldof, Spandau Ballet, Cernone, and Frankie Goes to Hollywood.
- 7.00** Channel 4 News with Peter Sissons and Nicholas Owen has a report from the United States on the mid-term election battle. Weather.
- 7.50** Book Choice. Marina Warner reviews Piers Brendon's new study of the monarchy, *Our Own Dear Queen*.
- 8.00** What the Papers Say. John Lloyd, editor of the *New Observer*, casts a critical eye over the Press has treated the week's news.
- 8.15** A Week in Politics. Bias in the Media, one of an occasional series of Parliamentary-style debates. Among those taking part are Teddy Taylor, Robin

BBCL Wales 9.55am-9.50 Wales To
1.15 News and weather. **SCOTLAND** 9.45-
9.55am Scotland. **SC. 9.55-10.00** Scotland News
10.05am. **10.05-10.15** Scotland. **10.15-10.25**am
10.35am. **10.35-10.45** Scotland. **10.45-10.55**am
Chronicle. Ray Charles. 12.05pm-1.35pm
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HTV WEST As London except:
1.30pm News, 1.30-3.00
Pm: Home and Away, 6.30-7.00 News
7.00-7.30pm: The Bill, 11.15 Who
Dares Wins, 12.15pm Close-down.

HTV WALES As HTV West except:
As 3.30pm-5.00pm: Sons
and Daughters, 6.30-7.00pm: News
10.30 Who Dares Wins, 11.20-12.20pm:
Who Dares Wins.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.30pm
News, 1.30-3.00pm: Big Rise
6.30-7.00pm: Anglia 10.30pm: Cross-Country
Race, 11.15pm: Born to be Wild, 12.15pm: John
Purley in Prison, Close-down.

SCOTTISH As London except:
One-Three-Two News, 1.30pm News
1.30-3.00pm: Scotland Today, 6.30-7.00
11.15pm: Scotland 10.30pm: Scottish
News, 12.15pm: Late Call, 12.30pm:
Close-down.

TSW 1.30-3.00pm: Island of Adventure
3.29-4.00pm: Today Doctors, 6.30-7.00pm: Friday
Show, 7.00-7.30pm: News, 11.15pm: The
Maiden, 11.55pm: Stopwatch, 12.00pm: Terror
Among Us, 1.41pm: Close-down.

Look Choice

6.15 Good Morning Britain
presented by Anneka Rice and Mike Morris. News with Geoff Meade at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; financial news at 6.35; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; exercises at 6.55; cartoon at 7.25; pop music at 7.55; and Jimmy Greaves' television highlights at 8.35. The guests include Mandy Rice Davis, and Hale and Pace. At 9.05 Tammy Mallett introduces Wecadady for

8.00 What the Papers Say. John Lloyd, editor of the New Statesman, casts a critical eye over how the Press has treated the week's news.

8.15 A Week in Politics. Bias in the Media, one of an occasional series of Parliamentary-style debates. Among those taking part are Teddy Taylor, Robin

ANGLIA As London excepts: 12:00pm News: 1:30-3:00 Film: *Big Rose* 8:00-7:00 About Anglia 10:30 News Cross Country 11:10 Film: *Born to Be Sold* 12:55am John Parry in Person, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London excepts: 12:00pm News: 1:30 Live at One-Thirty 2:00 Short Story Theatre 2:30-3:30 Curling 6:00 Scotland Today 6:30-7:00 Different Strikes 10:30 Scottish Questions 11:15 Curling 12:15am Late Call 12:20

TSW As London excepts: 12:00pm News: 1:30-3:00 Film: *Island of Adventure* 3:20-4:00 Young Doctors 8:00-7:00 Friday Show 10:32 Film, *Hawkins: Death and the Maiden* 11:55 Postscript 12:00 Film: *Terror Among Us* 1:41am Closedown.



Weston Gavin and Kenneth Nelson: Lost Empires (TTV, 9.00pm)



Jools Holland and Paula Yates: The Tube (C4, 5.30pm)

MONTILLA

FEW PLACES in Spain are as hot as Montilla. Yet in the cool cathedral-like atmosphere of the bodegas, a variety of delicate wines are produced.

The pale straw-coloured, natural finos and light-golden medium wines are both particularly enjoyable when served chilled.

Then there are the sweeter, creamier styles. These can be pale or dark and are excellent accompaniments to desserts.

WINE FROM SPAIN,
22 MANCHESTER SQ., LONDON W1M 5AP



MONTI
SIERRA

News on the half-hour
 5:00am, 5:30am, 6:30am then at 10:00
 and midnight
 5:30am **Advertiser John** 7:00 **Mike**
Smith's Breakfast Show 9:30
Simon Bates 12:30pm
Newswatch with Frank Partridge
 12:45 **Gary Davies** 3:00 **Steve**
Wright 5:30 **Newswatch with Frank**
Partridge 6:45 **Simon Bates**
 7:00 **News** 7:30 **John** **Carshaw** and
Maggie Dunn cast a critical ear
 on some of the week's new single
 releases on **Ad Radio** 10:00-12:00
The Friday Rock Show.
Heavy rock and metal with
Tommy Vance, featuring **Rough**
and Ready 12:00-2:00pm
 2-4:00pm **As Raced** 7:20-10:00pm
As Raced 11-12:00-4:00pm **As**
Raced 2.

News on the hour (except
on Saturdays)
 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:45
 (if only) 9:55
 4:00pm **Colin Berry** 5:30 **Ray**
Went 6:30 **Frank James** 8:30
Kan Bruce 11:00 **Jimmy Young**
 1:05 **Dave Jacobs** 2:00 **Gloria**
Hunniford 3:30 **Dave Hamilton**
 4:00 **John** **7:00** **Bill** **7:30**
 7:30 **Friday Night is Music** **11:00**
8:45 Harold Rich at the **Plano** **9:00**
The Organist **Entertain** **10:30**
11:00 **11:30** **12:00** **12:30**
The Grumbleweeds **11:00** **Peter**
Dickson **1:00pm** **Jean** **Challis** **3:00**

WORLD SERVICE

6:00 Newsweek (until 8:30) **7:00** News **7:09**
Lenny Layton **7:09** Johnnie Blue **7:28**
7:45 Merchant Navy Programme **8:00**
The World Today **8:00** The World Today
8:30 Music Hour **9:00** News **9:00** Review of
the British Press **9:15** The World Today
News **9:30** News **9:30** News
Chandrone **10:00** News **10:01** Plot In
the Modern World **10:15** Merchant Navy
Programme **10:30** The World Today
News **10:45** News About Britain **11:15** In
the Magsazine **11:25** A Letter From
Home (until 12:00)
Newsworld **12:15** Jazz For The Adding
Machine **12:30** Sportsround **1:00** News **1:09**
News **1:15** News **1:15** News **1:15** News
Outlook **2:45** Nature Notebook **3:00** Plot
Newsworld **3:15** Classics **4:00** News **4:09**
News **4:15** News **4:15** News **4:15** News
News **5:05** A Letter From Northern Ireland
(until 5:15) **5:15** News **5:09** Twenty-four
Hours **5:15** News **5:15** News
AFL Network UK **5:15** Music News **5:45**
Scoop **6:00** News **10:09** The World
Today **10:15** A Letter From Home
10:30 Financial News **10:40** Re-
flections **10:45** Sports Roundup **11:00**
News **11:09** News **11:09** News
From The Weeklies **11:30** Matchtrack **3:20** News
22:00 News About Britain **12:15** Plot
In the Modern World **12:30** The World
Today **12:45** News **12:45** News
Recording of The Week **1:00** News **1:01**

2.55	Weather, 7.00 News	
	Concert: <i>Delius</i> (A Song of Summer), <i>Dowland</i> (The Lady with the Pearls, tenor, with Julian Bream, lute), <i>Purcell</i> (Sonata a 4, No 10 and more), with Christopher Hogwood (at the harpsichord), Walton (Violin Concerto: <i>la Heerde</i> , with Bournemouth SO), 8.00 News	1.20
2.05	Concert (continued): Copland (Two Towns), Gershwin (Three preludes for piano, 1925, played by Michael Tilson Thomas, Debussy (Dances sacrées et dances profanes, with Vera Badings, harp), Khachaturian (Spartacus), 8.00 News	2.05
3.00	This Week's Composer: Mendelssohn, Magnificat Op 69 No 3 (Ehmann conducts the Westphalia Chamber Choir in F minor, Op 80 (Meiose Quartet of Stuttgart), Auf der Wälschenschaft Op 71 No 5, Schachtel Op 71 No 6 (Fischer-Dieskau, baritone, and Wolfgang Sawallisch, piano), Scherzo and Scherzo, Op 81 (Meiose Quartet of Stuttgart)	3.00
3.45	Langham Chamber Orchestra under	

	Hurvitz, Isaac: <i>Overture No 4 in F</i> , Mozart (<i>Overture and the Overture</i> , K 106), Haydn (<i>Symphony No 8 in G major, Le soir</i>)	7.30
1.40	Schubert: Song written in the Bass Clef: <i>Am Gely</i> (baritone), Melvyn Tam (fortepiano). The works include <i>Geistesgruß</i> , D 142, <i>Der 483. Sehnsucht</i> , D 635 and <i>Prometheus</i> , D 874	8.15
1.10	Ropartz and Francis: <i>Corizon</i> (piano) with LPO play Franck's <i>Symphonic Variations</i> , and Melos Ensemble play Ropartz's <i>Fraude</i> , <i>Melma</i> and <i>Chansons</i>	9.15
1.40	Cherubini: <i>Roth Quartet</i> play the <i>Quartet in E flat</i> . Op 1 No 1	
1.15	Midday Prom: BBC Proms: <i>Chamber Orchestra</i> (under Louis Pesek), with Peter Lawson (piano). Part one. <i>Smetana</i> (<i>Symphonic poem</i>), <i>Ms. Vassil</i> , <i>Martini</i>	10.30

<p>ry Rose Callaghan (?) concert (part two) Chorus (Symphony No 3)</p> <p>Joseph Mara: Nona violin), and guitar (piano). Nona in a major</p> <p>iversity of Wales Llanelli: Paul Galtbraith Llanelli plays his own instrument of worldwide works including Sir John Smith, his Almaire, and Farwell Fancy. Also Llanelli's Nocturnal, Op</p>	<p>On long wave 5.55 Shopp Weather Today 6.30 Today 8.30 8.45 9.00 Today Sport Today 9.00 News 9.05 News Desperes bromes Albert with M Skir 9.45 Funch by Le 10.00 Assign corres 10.30 Travell A Day 10.45 Daily 11.00 News Jury issue 11.48 Audi 12.00 News Progr Critic Amer</p>
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	man's film	8.45 Kaleidoscope
	and its exhibition	Uto Sumitomo
	and the National	Nottingham Park
	and the National	Mark: Boyle's
10.15	A Book at Bed	the Haywood
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10.30	The World Today	
10.30	Today in Paris	
11.15	The Financial	
	Tonight	
11.30	Week Ending	
	review (S)	
12.00	News: Weather	
VHF	Available in En	
	S Wales only (S)	
	except: 5.55-6.1	
	Travel 11.00-11	
	Schools: 11.00	
	11.20 Playtime	
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SPORT

Watford court Gibson's scoring

By Clive White

Watford's determination not to be left behind in any future breakaway by the major clubs was underlined when Graham Taylor, their manager, proposed yesterday to take the club's spending to nearly £5m on players this season by signing Terry Gibson from Manchester United for £300,000.

Watford, who nine seasons ago were playing in the fourth division, have spent £2m on a new stand at their cramped Vicarage Road ground this season while still expressing a desire to move to a location with greater potential. On the field, though, their advance has been checked in the last two seasons by a failing in attack.

Gibson is a sharp, muscular little forward — and while at Coventry City, a proven goalscorer. Since moving to Old Trafford nine months ago in an exchange deal involving Alan Brazil, the 25-year-old, valued at £600,000, he has made just three full appearances. When his opportunity did come he suffered a knee injury.

Gibson would be linking with a former Tottenham team-mate in Mark Faldo, though their previous association was mainly in the reserves.

The ailing form of Blissett, Watford's former England international, prompted Taylor to pay £350,000 for Faldo earlier this month. And in September, even after a deal involving the sale of Collyaghan to Charlton Athletic fell through, he spent £275,000 on Richardson, a goalscoring midfielder player from Everton.

Davies returns

Gordon Davies, the former Welsh international forward, signed for his old club, Fulham, yesterday for £50,000 from Manchester City. Davies, aged 31, has been given a contract lasting until May 1989 and will play at Doncaster Rovers tomorrow.

Agboola loan

Charlton Athletic yesterday signed the Sunderland defender, Reuben Agboola, on a month's loan. Agboola, aged 24, who played as a sweeper in many of his 90 League games with his previous club, Southampton, looks set to make his Charlton debut tomorrow against Arsenal.

Clough's plan

Brian Clough has sent his £175,000 Scottish signing, Brian Rice, on loan to Grimsby Town with the object of getting him back into the Nottingham Forest first team before Christmas. Clough signed Rice from Hibernian last season but, after 22 games, he lost his place and has not had a look in this season. "He has more natural ability than most but he has to sort out the physical side of his game," Clough said.

Robson enjoys psychological edge over Osim

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Yugoslavia may lead the European Championship qualifying group four on goal difference but England are now ahead on psychological points. The 3-0 victory gained by Bobby Robson's side over Northern Ireland a fortnight ago is of substantially greater value than their rival's 4-0 win over the feeble Turks in Split on Wednesday night.

Though technically skilful, the young and inexperienced Yugoslavs were uncertain in their approach against opponents who were woefully inadequate. Without moving a muscle except those controlling his eyeballs, Robson is aware that he has established a significant advantage over his opposite number, Ivica Osim, for the potentially decisive fixture at Wembley on November 12.

Robson realizes that he has no need to alter his own designs. "I saw nothing in Split to suggest that I should do anything to change the squad, the team or the way we are playing," he said. If all of his representatives are available, the list that he will announce on Tuesday is likely to include only one relative new name.

Wright, who broke his leg at the end of last season, is expected to return in place of either Watson, if he fails to

recover from injury, or Mabbitt. Other than Wright, who was last selected for the visit to the Soviet Union last March, Robson is almost certain to retain the side that beat the Irish.

Osim, on the other hand, must shuffle his own cards and perhaps extensively. Yugoslavia's manager is sure, for a start, to bring back Sliskovic, his most talented, albeit temperamental, individual, whose absence infuriated the meagre audience in Hajduk's delightful stadium on the shore of the Adriatic Sea.

As soon as they realized that Sliskovic had been unexpectedly omitted because of injury, they expressed their anger with whistles that were pierced the whole evening. Zlatko Vujovic, the scorer of three of their goals, admitted that "the crowd seemed to be against us". Their reaction disappointed him in particular. Before joining Bordeaux, he was the local hero.

Nor was that the only uncomfortable feature during the first 90 minutes of Osim's official managerial career. Skoro, his most dangerous predator in midfield, suffered a recurrence of an ailment that has disabled him for three weeks. He is not certain to start, let alone finish, the tie against England.

Alongside him, Katanec consistently mistook the Turks for the ball and looked laughably out of his depth as well as out of place and Milinac, though unmistakably gifted, lacked his usual accuracy. In spite of the profound deficiencies of their opponents, the Yugoslavs required foreign assistance to score their first two goals.

Tuce, one of five new caps, transformed them when he came on for the closing stages, but he may again be chosen only as a substitute. "I am not going to be fooled", Robson said. "They will play differently at Wembley. They will have to pick a team to counter our strength."

"They will be hard to break down and they have the technique to frustrate us by monopolizing the ball. But I saw nothing to frighten us. Besides, I have enough options in my squad to be able to solve any new problems they may set us on the night."

Robson feels, justifiably, that a victory over Yugoslavia in 12 days would make England heavy favourites to claim a place in the finals. Before he prepares his party for the challenge, he plans to confirm his own future. Next week he expects to "sort out a few personal details" and sign his new contract.

Russians pull out of Berlin matches

The Soviet Union has pulled out of two friendly internationals with West Germany next year, the West German football federation (DFB) said yesterday. The matches were due to be played in Thibisi on March 25 and in West Berlin on August 29. The DFB said the Soviet Union had cited fixture congestion caused by European Championship qualifiers and its domestic league programme.

But the DFB said the Soviet Union had indicated it was willing to play in a warm-up tournament in West Berlin before the 1988 European Championship in West Germany. The match in West Berlin next year was due to be part of the celebrations to mark the 750th anniversary of the city of Berlin.

The Soviet Union's original acceptance to play caused some surprise as Moscow has frequently objected to international sports events being staged in West Berlin because of the political status of the divided city. Soviet pressure was widely seen as the main reason why plans to stage some European Championship matches in West Berlin were dropped by the DFB, a decision which caused a political furore in Bonn.

The West Germans will now play away to Israel on March 25 and European champions France will be the visitors for the West Berlin celebrations on a new date, August 12. West Berlin, a walled-in enclave ringed by East German territory, is overseen by US, British and French forces, but its day-to-day non-military affairs are run by West Germans. East Berlin is the Soviet-controlled sector of the city, but the Communist East Germans long ago declared it their capital.

Soviet-bloc nations have long objected to the staging of West German official ceremonies in West Berlin on grounds that the city is not a part of West Germany. Meanwhile, the West objects to East German and Soviet conduct that passes off East Berlin as a capital city in its own stead.

Soviet-led resistance dashed the German Soccer Federation's plans to include West Berlin as a venue for the 1988 European championships that are to be held in West Germany. The newspaper *Die Welt* noted, to date, the long-time East-West dispute has prevented any plans for joint East-West celebrations of the pre-war German capital's 750th anniversary next year.

● River Plate, the only major Argentine club never to win the Libertadores Cup, the South American club championship, at last got their hands on the trophy in Buenos Aires on Wednesday night. Two decades after their first failure in the final, they beat America Cal of Colombia 1-0 in the second leg of this year's final and, having won the first leg 2-1, took the title 3-1 on aggregate.

Hard luck for hero Hardwick

Steve Hardwick, the Oxford United goalkeeper, after helping to keep his club on the Wembley trail, has been told he will not be playing at Newcastle tomorrow.

Hardwick, plagued by a pelvic problem, produced a string of superb saves in a 3-1 Littlewoods Cup success against Sheffield United on Wednesday, his first game for 10 months.

Maurice Evans, the manager, said: "He will not be playing on Saturday because he isn't fit enough."

David Hodgson booked an appearance against Liverpool, his former club, tomorrow with a devastating treble for Norwich City to send Millwall tumbling out of the Littlewoods Cup at Carrow Road.

For Steve McMahon playing in the Littlewoods Cup is almost as good as winning the pools. He hit four goals in Liverpool's 10-0 third-round win over Fulham at Anfield and on Wednesday grabbed the scoring limelight as Liverpool eliminated Leicester City 4-1.

Luton given £25,000 for card scheme

Luton Town, who were ejected from the Littlewoods Challenge Cup competition for refusing to accept Cardiff City's away supporters at Kenilworth Road, were yesterday awarded £25,000 by the Football Trust.

The trust, funded entirely by Vernons, Zettlers and Littlewoods, the pools companies, from their spot-the-ball competitions, have given Luton the money to assist them with their card membership scheme.

The trust say: "Following discussion between the two parties, the Football Trust recognise Luton Town's genuine efforts to counter spectator violence through the introduction of a card membership scheme."

"The trust have awarded the £25,000 grant, not as an endorsement of the ban on away support but on the basis that the 'Home Only' initiative represents a valuable experiment in the use of computer systems for controlling entry into football grounds."

In all, the trust is injecting £500,000 into football at all levels. A total of £100,000 is to be provided for closed circuit TV at third and fourth division grounds and the first clubs to benefit will be Bolton (£12,000), Peterborough, Port Vale and York (£10,000 each).

Another £50,000, approximately, is to be allocated to 35% of the costs incurred by the British Transport Football Intelligence Unit, which, the trust says, "Provides invaluable assistance in monitoring and controlling crowd disorder."

Another £200,000 will go to Glasgow District Council to provide a full-size, floodlit artificial pitch at Glenconner Park and £100,000 more will be allocated to improve changing accommodation at grass roots clubs in Wales and Northern Ireland.

The trust will also give Scotland £25,000 for a permanent football platform at Meadowbank Station for use by Hibernian supporters; and £10,000 to Sheffield City Council towards the reinstatement of Wadley Bridge Station for use by football specials conveying followers to Sheffield Wednesday's ground.

Plastic tempts Scots

Scotland could be set for a "plastic invasion" if a meeting of the Scottish FA gives the go-ahead for artificial pitches. Clubs from north of the border today began to lay the foundations for the switch to plastic surfaces with a fact-finding mission to Preston North End, the most recent club to make the transition from grass.

Barney Campbell, the English club's managing director, said: "Every club from Scotland was represented, except for Aberdeen, and I think that they were more than impressed by what they saw. It can cost £300,000-plus to

make the change but it's a small price for success."

The SFA will decide on the issue when they meet on November 12. Celtic have become the latest Scottish club to install closed circuit television at their ground to combat hooliganism. Costing £30,000, there will be four colour cameras watching the crowd inside the ground and four black and white cameras watching the queues forming outside.

It will be in operation for the first time at the Old Firm game against Rangers tomorrow.



Operation eardrum: Butcher may miss a game because of a hospital appointment

Rangers transfer-list Walker as spending takes its toll

By Hugh Taylor

As Rangers supporters were being assured that more costly imports would be brought to Ibrox, the sad side of the spending spree emerged yesterday.

Deposed from the team since the arrival of Woods from Norwich City for a £600,000 fee, Walker, the goalkeeper who cost £100,000 when transferred from Motherwell, has asked for a move and Rangers have agreed to put him on the transfer list. There, he joins another former favourite, Russell, who has also sought a move after losing his first-team place.

Inevitably, others will have to go as well, for David Holmes, the chief executive, told shareholders at the annual meeting that there would be no change in the Rangers policy of spending liberally on the right players. He said: "We will go on strengthening the team. We have a skeleton; now it's time to put the meat on it. If the right player becomes available, we will move."

Meanwhile, Terry Butcher, Rangers' England international central defender, is waiting to go into hospital for an operation on a perforated eardrum. Butcher does not know how the injury happened, but said yesterday: "It could have been from a knock during a game or an infection. Hopefully, I will only be out for one game."

Celtic also have worries. Bonner, their Irish international goalkeeper, is receiving treatment for a shoulder injury and was yesterday said to be doubtful for the match with Rangers at Parkhead.

The manager, David Hay, found relief from that blow in the form of his reserve goalkeeper, the experienced Latchford, who made several fine saves in Celtic's big win over Clydebank. He was happy, too, with the excellent showing of McGhee, the former Aberdeen and Hamburg centre-forward, who was back at his best after injury.

There was nothing, how-

ever, to bring joy to the Edinburgh clubs. After Hibernian had suffered their most humiliating home defeat for 14 months, losing 3-0 to Dundee, a demonstration was staged by supporters, calling for the resignation of the manager, John Blackley. Hibernian are now deep in relegation trouble.

Heart of Midlothian's attempt to win the championship took a knock at Falkirk, where they lost 2-0 as their opponents registered their first home win of the season.

But no-one was more unhappy than Billy Abercromby, the St Mirren captain. He made unfortunate history as his team beat Motherwell 1-0 at Love Street, where he has shown no fewer than three red cards by the referee.

Ordered off with Kirk, of Motherwell, he was shown a second red card for talking out of turn and a third for further dissent. He therefore chalked up 15 penalty points and will be "severely dealt with", his club said yesterday.

Setback plunges Faldo to new low

By Mitchell Platt

Nick Faldo leaves London tomorrow, with Europe's tour for the Nissan Cup in Japan, still coming to terms with the latest psychological setback to his career.

Faldo has plunged to 134th in the US official money list which means that he will mostly need to rely on sponsors' invitations to compete in America next season.

For Faldo, winner of £1 million in prize money since turning professional in 1976, it is another body blow during a two-and-a-half year spell in which he has been forced to swallow one bitter pill after another.

"If 1985 was a disappointing year for me, then 1986 has been more than frustrating," he said. "On several occasions, especially when I was 5th in the Open at Turnberry, I felt things were a finger-touch away from being good again. But it never worked out that way."

What Faldo must now hope is that the International Management Group, of which he is a client, can cajole the big tournaments at the start of 1987 to offer the player invitations, though that will prove as difficult as making a par from deep in the woods.

"The Ryder Cup top of priorities"

"I would like to play something like six tournaments before the European season starts," he added. "Quite honestly I can concentrate on Europe in 1987. The Ryder Cup is top of my priorities and there will be plenty of time in the future to return to America."

Faldo's loss of playing privileges — he will actually drop to about 184th in the rankings behind the 50 qualifiers for the US "school" — has been softened by the recent arrival of his first child, Natalie Lauren, to his wife Gill.

"I went back to America two weeks after Natalie was born," said Faldo. "Then I moved straight on to Japan. They were the longest three weeks of my life. At least if I stay in Europe I'll be home most Sunday nights."

It will also give Faldo the opportunity to pursue his programme. "For the last six years I've been on the road for 10½ months of each of those years," he added. "It wears you out. And it makes it tougher to bring things around when all you really need is a rest. I've not stopped enjoying playing the game. But I have found the lonely hours, with the four walls of a hotel room constantly surrounding you, harder to handle and that will increase now that I have a family. I've realised that there is a bit more to life than trekking from one tournament to the next."

It is a refreshing new outlook from a golfer whose blinkered approach often led to him being incommunicative so losing support. He once said: "People think I'm rude because I don't answer them but actually I often don't hear them." Faldo will need to hear them now or run the risk of being ostracised by the very companies whose support he will require even more now in terms of entries into United States events and, of course, lucrative endorsements on the European market.

Impressive performance

He has set as his target a place in the European team for the Ryder Cup defence in the United States next year. He is well aware that it will take an impressive performance as he can no longer be regarded as automatic choice as he has not won since the Car Care Plan International in Leeds on May 13, 1984.

Faldo led the European Order of Merit in 1983, when he won five tournaments, and his success in the Sea Pines Heritage Classic on the US circuit in April, 1984, was the first on American soil by a British player since Tony Jacklin in 1972.

But he has subsequently lost his role as number one British golfer to Sandy Lyle. He has failed to break through like contemporaries Severiano Ballesteros and Bernhard Langer. And he has lost ground to the likes of Howard Clark and Ian Woosnam.

He has gone through a curious and stubborn process to remodel his swing and Faldo still believes that it will eventually lead to greener pastures. The irony is that the Nick Faldo who won three PGA Championships between 1978 and 1981 had what it takes then to become a true champion, he might reflect on that this winter.

BOXING

Hagler is to lose his title

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Marvin Hagler, the undisputed world middleweight champion, is to be stripped of his World Boxing Association title, James Binnie, the World Boxing Association legal advisor, told Mike Barrett, the London promoter, last night.

The winner of the Herol Graham — Mark Kaylor European title bout at Wembley on November 4, will meet Thomas Hearns, of the United States, for the vacant title.

The reason for the decision is that Hagler and Sugar Ray Leonard have decided to box over the World Boxing Council distance of 12 rounds and not the WBA 15 when they meet in April. They have also

refused to pay the WBA sanction fees which is thought to total about \$4 million.

Binnie also told Barrett that Graham, of Sheffield would be moved from his No. 2 position as contender to No. 1, and his bout with Kaylor would automatically become the final eliminator for the world title.

Hearns, who recently gave up his world light middleweight title to become a light heavyweight, was not available for comment yesterday, but Emmanuel Steward, his manager, said from the Kronk gymnasium in Detroit that he was very keen for the match to go on. He said that as soon as Hearns gets back on Sunday from Florida, where he is on holiday, they would catch a plane for London.

"It is a hot match, and I am sure that after the sudden turn of events Thomas will shelve the idea of turning light-heavyweight and fight the winner of Graham and Kaylor. Thomas and I will be flying to London on Monday where I am looking forward to having conversations with my friend Jarvis Asstair. I have never seen your man Graham. That is why I want to come to London, and we will fight him anywhere."

SPORT IN BRIEF

Irish duo are fit

Michael Kiernan and Phil Matthews were given the go-ahead yesterday to play for Ireland in the Rugby Union international against Romania at Lansdowne Road tomorrow. Both passed fitness tests in Dublin yesterday shortly before a practice session.

The centre, Kiernan, had a thigh strain and flanker Matthews was suffering from Achilles tendon trouble. Claran Fitzgerald, former captain and substitute hooker, is also fit to sit on the replacement bench. He also passed a test on an Achilles tendon injury.

Travel woes

Rory Underwood, the England wing, has decided to quit county rugby. Underwood, who scored two tries in Wednesday's win over Lan-

cashire, has told Yorkshire that he is finding the travelling from his RAF base near Cambridge too demanding. He will concentrate on playing for Leicester, the RAF and England.

Disciplined

The Australian forward, Pat Jarvis may not be able to play against his fellow countrymen at St Helens on Sunday (Keith Macklin writes). Jarvis, who badly wants to play against the Australian touring team, was suspended for two matches by the disciplinary committee.

Not sacked

The Torquay forward, Steve Phillips, aged 32, has been transfer-listed by the fourth division club, and not "sacked" as reported by

agency on Wednesday. The Torquay club secretary, David Turner, said yesterday: "The player has been transfer-listed but the decision is based purely on his recent form. There has been speculation that the move was made following an incident on Saturday night when a couple of the junior players were caught breaking a late night curfew."

That had nothing to do with Phillips and the lads concerned were told off."

Kember named

Steve Kember, the former Crystal Palace, Chelsea and Leicester midfielder player, has been appointed manager of the Vauxhall Opel League side, Whyteleafe. He has appointed Joe Falcione, the former Chelsea winger, as his assistant and ex-Derby defender, Frank Sheridan, as player-coach.

Kember takes over from Johnny Johnson, who was sacked last weekend. Johnson had been striving to rebuild following a walkout of 11 players to follow his assistant, Dixon Gill, who has taken over at Molesey.

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